

Walking alongside his wife, Navy Capt. Richard H. Truly waved as he left the shuttle with Air Force Col. Joe H. Engle.

### NASA Experts Declare Shuttle Trip a Success

HOUSTON — U.S. space experts, encouraged by a largely successful second flight of the space shuttle Columbia, were looking forward Sunday to a new era of

space travel. Col. Joe H. Engle of the Air Force and Capt. Richard H. Truly of the Navy brought the Colum-bia, the first used vehicle to orbit the Earth, to a landing Saturday at Edwards Air Force Base in Cali-

fornia at 1:23 p.m. local time.

"The hird is real solid, a good solid bird all the way," Col. Engle, the commander, radioed minutes before touching down in the Mojave Desert.

While the failure of a fuel cell forced the pilots to terminate the flight three days early, after 54 hours and 26 revolutions of the Earth, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-

day reaffirmed its opposition to

Saudi Arabia's eight-point Middle East plan, saving its views had not been changed by a Saudi diplo-

mat's remarks that the plan recog-

was asked to comment on a state-

ment by Gaafar Allagany, a high-ranking Saudi official at the Unit-

ed Nations, who said that the plan

"does recognize Israel." Mr. Alla-

gany made the remark to The New York Times and repeated it to

Mr. Naor said: "The Israeli gov-

ernment's position remains un-

changed. Prime Minister Mena-

chem Begin has said the Saudi plan is a design to annihilate Israel by stages. The plan has not chaoged and there is no reason for

The plan says all nations in the

region have the right to live in

peace, but it does not mention Is-

rael by name. larseli officials have

said Israel's policy would not be

based on "this or that interpreta-

tion of Saudi Arabia's eight-point

The proposal also is meeting with resistance among Arabs. Leaders of the Palestine Liberation

Organization were unable to adopt

a definitive stand on the proposal

at a meeting Friday night. But a

spokesman said that there had been agreement to "categorically" reject the implied recognition of

Israel contained in the Saudi plan.

A close side of Prime Minister Begin said the Saudi plan could

out be the basis for peace talks. "As Premier Begin has stated sev-

us to change our mind."

Cahinet spokesman Arich Naor

nized Israel's existence.

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ASSITE

cramming more work in on Saturday, they said, the astronauts met all of their major objectives. NASA officials thus were planning for future voyages, confident that the shottle could make repeated excursions into orbit.

The Columbia was to remain in California for further inspections before being flown piggyback on a Boeing 747 to the Kennedy Space Center in Florida to begin preparations for its next trip into space.

The flight lasted two days, six hours and 13 minutes. The original goal was 124 hours and 83 orbits. Space agency officials decided Fri-day to play it safe and cut the flight short. They said the fuel cell problem should not affect schedules for the final two test flights, in March and June

Managers of the program bave said repeatedly that they considered Columbia to he a research tration pronounced Columbia's and development vehicle and that second mission a success. By (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The space simile Columbia left a trail of dust as it touched down Saturday on the desert floor at

Edwards Air Force Base in California. A chase plane followed the shuttle as it returned to Earth.

Despite Comment on Recognition

From Agency Discussion Discussion in the movement appeared to be growing

tal for negotiations provided there

bor Party, Shimon Peres, said on

Israeli radio that he supported dis-

Mr. Allagany said that the pro-

posal was a starting point for ne-gotiations that would engage Isra-el, Arab nations and the Palestine

Liberation Organization. "You

can't negotiate without sitting to-

U.S. troops begin military exercises in Egypt. Page 4.

gether," he said, "and that means"

The interpretation of Mr. Alla-

gany, an 18-year veteran at the United Nations, went well beyond

the standard reading of the eight-point plan put forward in August

by Crown Prince Fahd. Most offi-

cials, including President Reagan.

have said that the proposal merely

implies but does not expressly ac-cord recognition to Israel. Mr. Allagany was believed to be the first Saudi official to assert

publicly that recognition was an

essential feature of the plan. "It

does recognize Israel," Mr. Allaga-ny said. "It says 'all states.' We are

not afraid to say that it does recognize Israel. We are not shying

away from that word Taracl in any

Room to Bargain

appeared to break new ground by

making clear that the eight points

constituted a bargaining position,

eral times in the past, if any Arab

Divisions among the Arab states

Libya, Algeria, Southern Yemen and within the Palestinian gnerilla and the PLO

not a fixed stance.

The Saudi diplomat also

cussions without preconditions.

The leader of the opposition La-

Israelis Again Reject Saudi Plan

are no prior conditions."

JERUSALEM -- Israel on Sun- Israel's prime minister to his capi-

### Haig Sees Strains on China Ties

### Arms for Taipei May Widen Gap

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of
State Alexander M. Haig Jr. says
that relations between the United States and China face "a very worrisome specter" in the near future because of the issue of possible U.S. military sales to Taiwan.

In the Reagan administration's most candid statement to date about the growing difficulties it is facing with Peking over Taiwan, Mr. Haig on Saturday told an audience in Palm Beach, Fla., that "in the period ahead it is going to be essential to both Peking and the United States to handle this particalar question with great sensitivity and care."

The Chinese have warned that if the United States supplied Taiwan with advanced fighter aircraft or other sophisticated equipment, it could lead to a sharp deterioration

of relations with Washington.

As a sign of Peking's disquiet, the Chinese have delayed sending a military mission to Washington to discuss possible arms purchases of their own. The Chinese, according to ILS officials have said they ing to U.S. officials, have said they would not do so until the United States made known what it would do about supplying military equip-ment to Taiwan.

#### Peking's Complaint

Peking has contended that by continuing to supply arms to Taiwan, the United States was undermining Peking's efforts to bring about peaceful reunification with the Nationalist Chinese government on Taiwan

Mr. Haig discussed the issue Saturday in a question-and-answer session before The Round Table, a Palm Beach organization; the dis-

Mr. Haig said that a nine-point proposal by the Chinese govern-ment on Sept. 30 for unification was "rather remarkable."

They call for peaceful integration, they recognize federalism in (Continued on Page 2, CoL5)

wider as the proposal was dis-cussed. The 15-member executive

committee of the Palestine Liber-

ation Organization failed at a

meeting Friday night in Beirut to adopt a definite stand on the pro-

However, a spokesman, Farouk

"It should be clear to everyone

Kaddoumi, was quoted Sunday as saying the PLO rejected the im-plied Saudi recognition of Israel.

that we as Palestinians object to

the seventh clause and reject it ca-

tegorically," he said in an interview with the English-language weekly magazine Monday Mom-

discussion.

proposals.

This position is not open to

The seventh clause of the plan is

the one recognizing the right of all nations in the region to live in

peace. Other points call for Israeli

withdrawal to its pre-1967 borders

and the creation of a Palestinian

Analysts see two Arab blocs

emerging. The first, they said, comprises conservative govern-ments and is headed by Sandi Ara-

bia and the second is led by Libya

and is supported by militent Pales-

tinians groups.

Discussions by Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait, the United Arab

Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and

Oman are believed to have resulted

in an endorsement of the Saudi

The pro-Libyan Lebanese daily

As Safar said Saturday that the

PLO's executive committee had

decided to wait for a meeting

Tuesday by foreign ministers of members of the hard-line "con-

frontation front" comprising Syria,





Some protesters try to stand their ground against water cannons.

### cussion was broadcast to reporters in Washington over a closed-circuit system at the State Depart-Is Attributed to Allen

By Tracy Dahlby Washington Past Service

nalists who handed the U.S. na-tional security adviser Richard V. Allen \$1,000 after they had an interview with Nancy Reagan say they originated the idea of a thankyou payment intended for Mrs. Reagan. Bot they said Mr. Allen

The White House reportedly hunbudget director David A. Stockman's power. Page 3.

was deeply involved in making arrangements for the interview.

Fuyuko Kamisaka, a free-lance writer who conducted the inter-

view for Shufunotomo magazine, said Saturday that she visited Mr. Allen at his invitation two days before the Jan. 21 interview to discuss the arrangements with him.

She said Mr. Allen introduced her briefly to President-elect Reagan, who, she said, assured her

that the interview would take Mr. Allen issued a statement in Washington Saturday asserting that he had not asked for or expected an honorarium in connection with the interview, and he said he did nothing more than pass onto others the request for an interview that came to him from "the

wife of a friend of many years' The Justice Department is inves-

neating. The executive editor of Shufunotomo (The Housewife's Companion) said that his company took the initiative in arranging the fee, an established form of thanks from Japanese weekly and monthly

magazines.
The money was given to Mr. Allen by one of the three women present at the interview with Mrs. Reagan. Mr. Allen said Friday he gave the cash to a secretary, who put it in an office safe where it lay forgotten for eight months. Executive editor Tsugio Taka-

mori said in a telephone interview Saturday that he had tentatively fixed the figure of \$1,000 in discussions during the first week of January with deputy editor Yoshiko Kimoto after Miss Kamisaka ap-proached the magazine in December and proposed the interview.

While awaiting approval of the interview request, which had been sent by letter to the White House, Miss Kimoto reported: "I was asked by a Japanese go-between what the gratuity would be. When I told this person we were thinking about \$1,000, the go-between re-plied, That's fine.

Miss Kimoto refused to identify the go-between, although she did not deny that it was Chizuko Takase, the third member of their party. Mrs. Takase and her hasband reportedly have been long-standing friends of Mr. Allen. "I leave that up to your imagination," Miss Kimoto said.

In Washington, a White House official identified the woman menstioned by Mr. Allen in his statement as Mrs. Takase. Miss Kamisaka, who conducted the interview in the company of

Miss Kimoto and Mrs. Takase, who acted as interpreter for the TOKYO — The Japanese jour-lalists who handed the U.S. na-interview Saturday that she met

> terpreter. Miss Kamisaka said that she and ber colleagues received a phone call directly from Mr. Allen, who told them to come immediately to Blair House, the presidential guest residence.

Reagan. She discussed the sched-

ule with Mr. Allen through an in-

It was after they arrived at Blair House across from the White House, according to Miss Kamisaka's report, that Mr. Allen introduced them to President-elect Reagan.

In a separate telephone interview, Miss Kimoto said she also met Mr. Allen at Blair House on the same occasion. She confirmed that she handed an envelope containing the thank-you fec to someone in Mrs. Reagan's party at the end of the Jan. 21 interview.

"I had such a case of stage fright and all the men around me looked so big," she said, "that I couldn't tell who was who. When the inter-view was over, I thought I must give the money to someone, so I just handed it to a tall man. I don't remember what he looked like."

### Police Quell Airport Riots In Frankfurt

FRANKFURT - Nearly 4,000 demonstrators built barricades, set them aftire and held sit-ins Sunday to block vehicular traffic around Rhine-Main International Airport

for nearly seven bours, officials said. Air traffic cootinued unhin-Officials brought in several hun-dred riot police by helicopter and used water cannons, tear gas and clubs to force demonstrators from

the area. Protesting the construction of a third runway at the airport, the demonstrators also blocked the passage of the underground sub-way leading from the city to the airport for several boars by occu-pying the station under the airport.

The protesters parked cars at the major highway intersection near the airport and the police towed the abandoned vehicles away. Demonstrators, some wearing helmets and masks, threw stones at

The fighting on the roads leading to the airport blocked traffic along the major north-south high way for several hours. The police reported that a 74-year-old woman who had had a beart attack died in an ambulance that was blocked by

the traffic. Officials gave no immediate figures, but witnesses said dozens of police and demonstrators ppeared to have been injured and that bundreds of demonstrators had been taken away in police ve-

At the airport, officials said air traffic continued normally and that the main terminal was calm. Guards locked side doors and only ticketed passengers were permitted

to enter. On Saturday, about 100,000 people marched through nearby Wiesbaden to protest the runway construction and request a local referendum on the matter. After officials rejected that idea, runway opponents vowed to besiege the airport on Sunday.

Opponents contend that the oew runway, the airport's third, will harm the environment and cause the destruction of hundreds of thousands of trees in nearby for-

## New Violence Hits N. Ireland After MP Slain

From Agency Dispatches

BELFAST - A teen-ager was killed early Sunday and five other persons — including two policemen — were shot in a night of violence in Northern Ireland following the slaying of a hard-line Protestant member of the British Parliament and the bombing of the London home of Britain's attorney general.

The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsi-bility for both the Belfast attack on the member of Parliament and the

London bombing at the end of one of the bloodiest weeks of its campaign aimed at ending British rule

of Northern Ireland.

Britain's top Northern Ireland official, James Prior, appealed Sunday to civilians not to seek re-

venge.

"Keep calm," Mr. Prior, the Northern Ireland secretary, declared after conferring for two hours Sunday with security chiefs at Stormont Castle, the British administrative headquarters here. "I beg the people of Northern Ireland to leave it to the police and army ... Don't take things into army ... Don't take things into your hands."

### Killings Called Reprisal

Early Sunday, a Roman Catho-lic youth was shot and killed oear his home by gunmen on a motor-cycle in what his family described as a reprisal by Protestant extrem-ists for the death Saturday of the Ulster member of Parliament, the Rev. Robert Bradford. In other violence Saturday night and Sunday, a sniper wounded two

policemen in the Republican Unity Flats, and three other men were injured in shootings. Three persons were killed and five injured in at-tacks on British and Ulster Protestant security forces in Northern Ireland earlier last week.

Harold McCusker, one of the 12 Northern Ireland members of the British Parliament, called Sunday for a one-hour work stoppage throughout Northern Ireland during Mr. Bradford's funeral on

### Leaders Confer

Describing the British administration as "inept," Mr. McCusker contended that Londoo's recent decision to set up a consultative council with the Catholic Republic of Ireland contributed to the latest wave of attacks by the mainly Catholic Irisn Republican Army. Northern Ireland has a majority of Protestants.

Far from wooing the terrorists, it is motivating them. They think they are winning," Mr. McCusker said in a radio interview.

Mr. Bradford, a 40-year-old Protestant Ulster Unionist member of Parliament from south Belfast best known for demanding summary execution of captured Catholic Irish oationalist terrorists, was shot seven times by sever-al gummen as he talked to elderly pensioners at his weekly meeting with constituents in a south Belfast community center.

The gunmen also shot and killed the community center's youth worker, Ken Campbell, as he rushed to Mr. Bradford's side.

### **Bradford Accused**

The guomen pushed past screaming young people, who were attending a dance in the next room, and escaped in a waiting car as Mr. Bradford's bodyguard fired his gun at them, according to police and wimesses.

In a statement by its Belfast bri-



The Rev. Robert Bradford

gade claiming responsibility for killing Mr. Bradford, the Provi-sional IRA accused him and the paramilitary Protestant Ulster De-fense Association of being respoosible for murders of Irish Catholics by Protestant terrorists in Belfast during the summer and fall.

Mr. Bradford, a member of Parliament for seven years and a Methodist minister who has split from the church, was the second British legislator assassinated by Irish nationalist terrorists in three years. A senior Conservative member of Parliament. Airey Neave, was killed by a bomb in the House of Commons garage in 1979.

### **IRA Takes Responsibility**

The Provisional IRA claimed responsibility for Friday night's ap-parent attempt to kill another member of Parliament who is also Havers. Two bombs exploded against the back of his bome in the London suburb of Wimhledon, causing considerable damage. Mr. Havers and his family were away at the time, but a policewoman guarding the home was injured.

Arriving back in Loodon Saturday from Madrid, Mr. Havers said he had received death threats after prosecuting members of the Provi-sional IRA. It was the fourth IRA bomb at-

tack in Londoo in five weeks. Three persons were killed in the bombings of a bus carrying British soldiers, the car of a British general and several London stores.

### INSIDE

### U.S.-India Dispute

The United States and India appear headed for a messy and damaging dispute over nuclear affairs following the. failure of oegotiations aimed at arranging an amicable end to their I8-year-old atomic power relationship. Page 4.

## First Use of Fire: a Million Years Ago?

### Kenya Discoveries of Burned Materials Appear to Push Date Far Back

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr. New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Discoveries at an archaeological site in Kenya appear to push back by almost a million years the horizon of the first use of fire by the ancestors of modern man. Previously the earliest strong evidence of

fire was in association with a very few sites such as that at Chowkowtien, China, dated about 500,000 years ago. The new finds in Kenya are estimated to be approximately 1.4 million years old. The use of fire is the quintessence of the

human condition, even more so than the use of tools since some animals at least use sticks as primitive tools but none, other than man, uses fire at all. The finds from digs in Chesowanja, Kenya, include primitive stone tools and evidence of ancient fire in the form of small pieces of baked clay found in close association with the tools and animal bones. The tools were of kinds believed to have been used by Homo erectus, direct ancestors of modern man and known to have lived in Africa over a million years ago.

Physical tests of the ancient burned material suggested strongly that it was baked in small, probably controlled, fires such as camp fires, according to a report in the Nov. 12 issue of Nature, a weekly British scientific

"Although natural phenomena such as brush fires, lightning strikes and even volcanic heating could explain the burnt clay at Chesowanja, we are convinced, from examination of the whole occurrence in situ that hominid activity is a much more likely explanation," the report said.

More than 40 pieces of burnt clay were found ranging in size from tiny flecks to pieces two or three inches across. The tests indicate that the clay was baked in fires that did not get hotter than about 400 degrees Celsius (752 degrees Fahrenheit), the heat level to be expected from open camp fires.

the report said.

The pieces of burned clay were always found thoroughly intermingled with the stone tools and animal bones. The scientists concluded that the clay could not have been introduced into the site after its formation.

"The possession of fire is a major component of cultural behavior and is universal in recent times even among hunters and gatherers," the authors said, but they added that evidence of fire has been rare in more ancient sites. "The new find, together with the more tentative evidence from other sites," the report said, "greatly strengthens the hypothesis that by 1.4 Myr (1,400,000 years ago) hominids were using and controlling

The authors of the report are J.A.J. Gowlett, of Oxford University; J.W.K. Harris, of the University of Pittsburgh, now at the University of Wisconsin; Derek Walton, of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario and B.A. Wood of Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London.

Homo erectus was apparently the fire-using species found at Chowkownen and at the few other known sites of about 500,000 years old. The authors of the report said the most reasonable hypothesis is that Homo erectus

was also the fire user in Kenya at the far earlier time, but no fossil remains of these ancient hominids have actually been found at Chesowanja. Instead, anthropologists have found there traces of other ancient hominids called Australopithecus, an extinct species not considered directly related to the

human lineage.

The authors said the evidence strongly suggests that Australopithecus was not the fire huilder, but they admitted that this conclusion makes it difficult to explain what these ancient hominids were doing there. Australopithecus, having a brain capacity estimated at only about three quarters that of Homo erectus, became extinct roughly a million years ago.

There seem to be only two possible explanations of the presence of Australopitheous in close association with the tools and traces of fire at Chesowania, the research group concluded. One is that it was a chance association based on the fact that species of Australopithecus did live in that region at that time. The other is that the remains of these ancient hominids were brought to the site hy the makers of the fire and the artifacts found there. This might be a hint that Homo erectus occasionally ate its distant hominid relatives, but the authors did not directly

mention that possibility. Dr. Andrew Hill, a research fellow in anthropology at Harvard end a member of the team that found the first evidence of Australopithecus at Chesowanja about 10 years ago, said Friday it was possible that Homo erectus built the fires at Chesowanja but that was still too early to make a clear choice between that species and Australopithecus.

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

MADRID - Madrid on Sunday oined other West European capitals that have witnessed large disarmament demonstrations, with a rally that accentuated Spanish concerns over the future of the country's precarious democracy and its imminent incorporation into NATO.

What will the allied countries of NATO say when they see that a half a million people have gathered in Madrid to say that they do not want to go into NATO without a referendum?" the 39-year-old Socialist leader, Felipe González, thetorically asked a cheering multitude in the heart of the Complu-

tense University campus.

The Madrid Civil Governor's Office disputed the organizers' claim that 500,000 people attended the festive rally and rock concert, patting the figure at 100,000. But, whatever the true number, the demonstration was one of the biggest held in Spain since the death of Franco in 1975.

On Oct. 29, the lower house of the Cortes voted 186 to 146 in favor of Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's proposal to bring Spain into NATO. Mr. González, the opposition leader, announced during the debate that his party, the sec-

### **Paris Marchers Demand** Freeing of Argentines

The Associated Press

PARIS — About 5,000 demonstrators carrying 100 banners matched silently from the Latin Quarter to the Place de la Concorde during the weekend to demand "the reappearance and liber-ation of 100 Argentine artists who have disappeared since 1976."

Each banner represented an artist, writer, filmmaker, sculptor. singer or actor said to have disap-peared in the last five years in Ar-

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ond largest in the legislature, would hold Sunday's rally to press for a popular referendum on the

Since the parliamentary vote, reports of fresh unrest in the ultraconservative Spanish military establishment have heightened fears of a coup attempt, which Mr. Gon-zález and other orators echoed Sunday.

"Once again we hear rumors of threats to our national coexistence," Mr. González, who was the keynote speaker, warned, "and of people who want to return to the past. We want to live in peace. We do not want war, in Spain, or outside Spain."

The protest drew an eclectic collection of supporters, running from the Socialists and Communists and their respective unions to anarchists, feminists, bomosexuals and fringe-left groups, who over-flowed a muddy field waving banners and chanting slogans against NATO and calling for the removal of U.S. military bases

from Spain.
Under a huge poster bearing the slogan "for peace, for disarma-ment and for liberty," popular ra-dio personalities, including several who have just been removed from their posts in a government shakeup of the state broadcasting corpoup of the state oronateasung corpo-ration, alternately presented rock and folk bands, read commu-niques, summoned parents to re-trieve lost children and introduced

The crowd was mainly a mixture of young people and older working class supporters of the country's two main leftist parties. As the chief organizers, the Socialists seemed to set the tone for much of the rhetoric, which on international issues carefully balanced attacks on the United States with critical references to the Soviet Union.

"It is the same to us whether a missile comes from the East on its way to the West, or from the West on its way to the East," said Mr. González, evoking the specter of nuclear war. "We protest if a people like Afghanistan is invaded, and we protest if there are interferences or pressures on the peoples of Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Sal-vador or Cuba."

Since last month's NATO vote, Mr. González, who had been accused by party radicals of merely testimonial opposition to Spanish entry into the alliance, seems to have hardened his position. On Sunday he virtually promised that a Socialist government would remove Spain from the Atlantic pact after holding a referendum.

The Senate, which is controlled

by the government Union of the Democratic Center, is expected to approve the NATO decision in the next few weeks.



Demonstrators on the Complutense University campus in Madrid carry a banner saying "No Thanks" to a nuclear war. The message was written between effigies of Presidents Reagan and Brezhnev. The Socialist rally Sunday was intended to promote "peace, disarmament and liberty."

### Solidarity in Silesia Seeks **Candidates for Local Ballots**

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — Leaders of the Solidarity union in the major industrial region of Silesia have called on their members to start selecting candidates for local government elections.

The instructions issued by the Silesian branch and published in its information service amounted to a challenge to the existing elec-toral procedures. Under these procedures, all candidates for electoral office are chosen by the Com-munist-controlled national unity

Poland's Communist leaders have talked of expanding the gen-erally discredited body into a new front of national accord and promised that it would not be just another meaningless facade. How far they are prepared to go in de-volving power could be deter-mined by their response to the

Local elections are due early next year and will provide the first nationwide balloting since the for-mation of Solidarity in August,

Solidarity is committed to free local elections and wants to raise the issue when it begins major talks with the government in Warsaw on Tuesday.

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Jeddáh and Gizan.

The Silesian Sobdarity resolution called on all local branches to complete a registration of possible native.

candidates for local government bodies by the end of the year. The duty of all members of Solidarity is to contribute in a proper way to the holding of the elections, which must ensure that

the best citizens are chosen," the resolution said The term of office of the present local councils expires on Feb. 5,

The authorities and Solidarity have both moved to calm the strike front in anticipation of Tuesday's talks, and by Sunday it looked as if they had largely succeeded, with the only remaining pockets of un-rest involving students and farm-

Dairy farmers called off a threatened strike and the mining minister signed an agreement with miners in Sosnowiec,

The minister, army Gen.
Czeslaw Piotrowski, agreed that
the miners would receive strike pay and promised an investigation into a gas-throwing incident that led to the stoppage.

The authorities maintained the

policy of combining toughness and conciliation. Two leading Communists reiterated over the weekend that the use of force to resolve Poland's crisis could not necessarily be excluded forever.

But Deputy Premier Mieczysław Rakowski said that the policy was correct and challenged extremists in both Solidarity and the Communist Party to suggest a better alter-

## With China

(Coutinned from Page 1) Taipei and their ability to maintain their own political, economic and security framework," he said. "So these were not meaningless

talks in Washington between Mr. Haig and the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, the Chinese emphasized that Taiwan was the key issue between the two sides. The officials said that the Chinese told them that Taiwan could continue to receive U.S. arms at the level of sophistication that is already present on Taiwan, but that any in-crease would lead to a major setback in Peking-Washington rela-

#### Commitment Sought

Moreover, the Chinese have said they want a commitment that U.S. military supplies to Taiwan will continue only for a fixed period, about five years, and will diminish

the Taiwan Relations Act, passed by Congress after President Jimmy Carter announced formal recogni-tion of China commencing on Jan. 1, 1979. That act obliges the United States to supply Taiwan with military equipment to meet its le-gitimate defensive needs, and there s no time limit.
The administration is discussing

Thiwin's request to upgrade its fighter aircraft. Taiwan has U.S. F-SE fighters, and in the past has expressed interest either in the F-16, in a less-advanced model known as the F-16-79, or an improved F-5, known as the F-5G.

Mr. Haig said in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Thursday that no decision, even in principle, had been made on the question of advanced fighters.

"It is an extremely sensitive question in Peking," he said Thursday, "and we have to proceed with utmost respect for that sensitivi-

### Spanish Fishing Boat Sinks

LA CORUNA, Spain — The 160-ton Spanish fishing boat Aldebaran sank in heavy seas about 40 miles (64 kilometers) off this northwestern Spanish coast Saturday and all five crewinen were reported missing, authorities said.

## Strain Seen

proposals."
U.S. said that during recent

But before the French police could put "Giorgin" on a Beirut flight Saturday, a new court order was issued, apparently after a high-level government decision, orin quantity yearly.

Such a demand is contrary to dering him to be beld for investiga-tion. He was sent to Fresnes prison on charges of using false identity papers, a Justice Ministry spokes-

man said Sunday. Anonymous phone calls over the weekend brought new threats from the Armenian Secret Army — this time, to blow up an Air France flight in midair if "Giorgin" is not released. Security was tightened at Orly airport on Sunday. France has been more entangled

**Suspect Held** 

By French in

**Terror Cases** 

Reprisals Threatened

By Armenian Group

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — France is holding for investigation a man suspected of

being an important member of a

little-known Armenian under-

ground organization that has puz-

zled police in many countries while

claiming dozens of terrorist opera-

menian Secret Army for the Liber-ation of Armenia — has threat-

ened reprisals against French dip-lomats and Air France flights un-

less the man is released. Threats by

this group are treated seriously, a

French police spokesman said

Earlier it was unclear whether

the French authorities would hold the man, who was traveling on a

Cyprus passport which gave his name as Dmitri Giorgiu and his

age as 33. He was arrested last Wednesday at Orly airport in Paris

while attempting to catch a flight

Police found in his possession

notices by the Armenian Secret Army claiming responsibility for terroxist operations against Turk-

ish diplomats. He was also carry-ing press clippings about an attack on the Turkish consulate in Paris

in late September. Reports said the man has a par-

tially healed builet wound in his

shoulder. In Rome last month, a

Turkish diplomat managed to

wound an Armenian gunman in the shoulder before being shot

The day after the arrest of Giorgin" at Orly, Armenian ter-

rorists dynamited the Beirut offic-

es of Air France and a French gov-

ernment cultural center. No one

was hurt, but anonymous phone

callers warned of further reprisal

unless their comrade was released.

A French court ordered the re-

lease of "Giorgin" on Friday — a

decision that Paris newspapers said was made on government in-

**New Court Order** 

himself. The gunman escaped.

Sunday.

to Beirut.

The extremist group — the Ar-

ational Herald Tribune

than any other European country. in the struggle between Armenian urban guerrillas and Turkey. Turkey has demanded more protection for its diplomats in France, while Armenian activists have accused French police of collaborating

with Turkish agents.
Five Turkish diplomats have been murdered in Paris since 1975, and six members of the Armenian Secret Army are in French prisons. Controversial pro-Armenian

statements have recently come from two Cabinet ministers in France's Socialist government — Interior Minister Gaston Defferre and Defense Minister Charles Hernu. They are parliamentary representatives, respectively, of Mar-seilles and Villeurbanne, cities with large communities of Armeni-

ans whose ancestors fled from Turkey after hundreds of thousands of Armenians were killed and others were forcibly resettled during World War I.

### WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

The state of the s

### Greeks Mark 1973 Student Revolt

ATHENS — More than 200,000 people, mostly students and young workers, marched through Athens Sunday to mark the eighth anniversary of the 1973 student revolt that brought about the downfall of the Greek military junta in 1974.

Many marchers carried placards with anti-American slogans as they marched to the U.S. Embessy. They also shouted slogans such as "Americans, assassins of the peoples" and "Greece out of NATO and the Common Market." At the head of the group, representing the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement, was the wife of the Premier Andreas Panandreon.

The organizing students committee demanded that the march and at the embassy since they hold the United States responsible for the seven years of junta dictatorship. Previous conservative governments refused to grant permission for the march to the embassy, but the newly elected Socialist government allowed it.

### Israel to Continue Saudi Overflights

TEL AVIV — Israel has told Washington that it will continue reconnaissance flights over Sandi Arabia unless the United States provides comparable intelligence data, the state-run Israel radio reported Sanday.

In a reply to a reported U.S. inquiry about the overflights, Israel said. it "will continue to take all the steps necessary for its security," larger radio said. Israel said it would refrain from overflying Saudi Arabia only if the United States undertakes to supply "all the data [Israel] needs and the air photography becomes unnecessary," the radio said.

Last Monday, Saudi authorities said Israeli warplanes twice overflew northwest Saudi Arabia, a statement that an Israeli military spokeman

declined to either confirm or deny. The overflights followed a statement by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon that Israel now views Saudi Arabia as

### Sattar Leading in Bangladesh Vote

DACCA, Bangladesh — Acting President Abdus Sattar moved toward a landslide electional victory in Sunday's presidential election, but his chief rival for the presidency charged the government with ballot rigging and intimidation of voters.

and intimidation of voters.

Mr. Sattar, 76, candidate of the ruling Bangladesh National Party, had received 341,047 votes compared to 53,938 for the Awami League candidate, Kamal Hossain, by mid-evening, election officials said. The returns covered 421 of the 21,873 polling stations.

At a news conference, Mr. Kamal, a former foreign minister, charged that the Bangladesh National Party had "manufactured" the results and that in the southern district of Jahalkari an Awami League worker was shot and killed by National Party "muscle men." An election commission official denied the charges. Mr. Sattar has been acting president since President Ziaur Rahman's assassination May 30.

### 16th World Chess Title Game Drawn

The Associated Press

MERANO, Italy — Game 16 of the world chess championship ended in a quick draw Sunday, leaving Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union still one victory away from retaining his title.

The game had been adjourned Saturday evening on the 41st move, when experts said neither player appeared able to win. Mr. Karpov offered the draw after the 42d move in the resumed game Sunday, and challenger Viktor Korchnoi accepted.

Mr. Korchnoi, a 50-year-old Soviet exile, had narrowly beaten the

clock Saturday to stave off defeat. He played very slowly in the middle of the game, leaving himself only 15 minutes to make his last 13 moves. Mr. Karpov has a 5-2 lead in the championship. The winner will be the

### 2d Shuttle Declared a Success

(Continued from Page 1) they had always expected to encounter problems. They noted with some pride after Saturday's landing that they had been able to cope with the difficulties.

Space experts said that two factors contributed to the Columbia's observational success on this mission. One was the inclusion in its payload of Earth-scanning instru-ments, the operation of which was largely programmed and automatic. Readings received as the craft crossed the United States showed that all these devices were working

The other major contributing factor was the apparently proper functioning of the developmental flight information recorder. Most, if not all, engineering information that was to be collected by this system on the first flight was lost when, in the weightlessness of or-bit, a plastic washer went adult inside the recorder. The recorder jammed and, when it was removed after the mission, a close-packed tangle of uscless magnetic tape was

A major achievement of the mission was the testing of a 50-foot mechanical arm. The remote-controlled arm is vital for future mis-

sions because it will be used to lift payloads out to orbit and to re-trieve satellites for servicing. A concern had been that the

arm would not return to its storage rack in the spacecraft, thus pre-venting the cargo bay doors from closing. This would have made safe re-entry impossible. If a space walk failed to correct the problem, an explosive charge would have been detonated to lettison the arm. None of these steps was necessary.

Curtailment of the mission, howev cr, climinated a planned rehearsal moved a space suit from the air lock designed for use in exiting the Craft and to have put the suit on On the next mission the Colum-

bia is to carry a special package designed to test the capability of the arm in handling cargo items. The package is to be lifted out into space, flexed in a series of exercis-

es and then brought back.

Because of the shortened mission, only about half the data that were to be collected by Earthscanning instruments were record-ed. Nevertheless, collecting twice as much would not necessarily have doubled the value of the data The experiments, for example, were designed to explore better ways to scan the land for mineral petroleum resources and the seas for rich fisheries. Doubling the length of the observations, at least in some instances, would probably not have added greatly to the findings.

The preoccupation of the astronauts with the troubles that finally curtailed the mission had little effect on the collection of data. In the six orbits of their sleep period the six orbits of their sleep period. Thursday night, according to the flight plan, recordings were automatically made as the imaging radar's 30-foot antenna swept across selected target regions in Africa, South America, southeastern Asia and Central America.

In the same period, the infrared scanner was switched on over targets in Central Europe, the Mediterranean, southern Asia and Central America. This device scanned

tral America. This device scanned the same target at 10 infrared wavelengths in search of the wavelength that would be most re-

vealing of mineral deposits.

Also in that sleep period, the ocean color experiment device was twice switched on as the Columbia flew over Asia's Pacific coast and once over the Mediterranean. The device records the emissions of chlorophyll, which is indicative of thirting plant life in the sea. This, in turn, usually shows where marine food resources are abundant.

One experiment, dependent on the astronauts, was to photograph lightning flashes from orbit. It was carried out several times, notably over Australia. One loss on the mission has been observation of how the Columbia responds thermally to long exposure in space. The plan called for a variety of "sunbathing" tests in which the craft would expose its belly, and then its back and other surface full sunlight for an extended peri-

Bomb Kills Man in Turin

killed Samrday when a bomb went off in his van, and police said they

CAPTURE THE HYATT SPIRITS WORLDWIDE \*In the language of Saudi Arabla this means welcome. For reservations at 97 hotels worldwide, contact your travel planner or your nearest Hyatt.

Trade Talk.

The Associated Press TURIN -- Rocco Zucco, 24, was

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### Pearl Harbor: Historians Split on What U.S. Knew

By Edwin McDowell New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Forty years after the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor, on Dec. 7, 1941, writers and researchers are still arguing over whether Washington had advance knowledge of that Sunday morning attack, which plunged the United States into World War II.

"At Dawn We Slept," by the historian Gordon W. Prange, to be published posthumously later this month by McGraw-Hill, argues that neither the evidence nor common sense justifies any other conclusion than the one reached in nine official investigations between Dec. 11, 1941, and July 15, 1946.

That conclusion is that the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt did not know in advance about the attack, which left more than 2,300 Americans dead and many warships and planes destroyed or damaged.

But two other books due to appear soon argue the opposite.

Shift in Toland View

John Toland, who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1971 for "The Rising Sun," a book about the war in the Pacific, asserts in "Infamy," which Doubleday is to publish in March, that well before the Japanese attack, Washington knew that Japanese carriers were heading for Pearl Harbor. This is a shift from Mr. Tolard's were in "The Picing Sun" in which he amounted that the Pacing Sun" is which he amounted that the Pacing Sun "in which he amounted the Pacing Sun" is which he amounted the Pacing Sun "in which he amounted the Pacing Sun" is which he amounted the Pacing Sun "in which he amounted the Pacing Sun" in which he amounted the pacing Sun "in which he amounted the pacing Sun" is which the pacing Sun "in which he amounted the pacing Sun" in which he amounted the pacing Sun in in "The Rising Sun," in which he expressed doubt that Roosevelt knew that the Japanese were coming.

In a telephone conversation from his home in Connecticut, Mr.

Toland said he still disagreed with the position of "revisionists" who contend that Roosevelt was a "villain."

who contend that Roosevelt was a "villain."

"He didn't here the Japanese into attack," the author said. "He just knew they were coming and allowed it for the national good."

John Costello, a British historian, argnes in "The Pacific War"

(Rawson, Wade) that Roosevelt and his Cabinet made a commitment to enter the war on Nov. 26, 1941, before the Pearl Harbor attack, when a message was received in Washington, most likely from Winston Churchill, the British prime innister, that the Japanese going to attack within two needs.

nese were going to attack within two weeks.

Mr. Costello said that Roosevelt and Henry L. Stimson, the secretary of war, concealed the nature and origin of that informa-

#### 3,500-Page Manuscript

All three books are said to be based on official and unofficial sources. Mr. Toland said he also received "documentary evidence

from a friendly nation."

Six months before Mr. Prange died, in May, 1980, Donald Goldstein, associate professor of public and international affairs at the University of Maryland, and Katherine V. Dillon, both of whom had been his students at the university, took over the task of editing the author's four-volume, 3,500-page manuscript on which he worked for 37 years down to its present 873 pages.

They had intended to drop the five chapters on the "revisionists," but on hearing of the Toland and Costello books decided to condense those sections into a 12-page amendity that beiefly sum-

condense those sections into a 12-page appendix that briefly summarizes and disputes the major revisionist arguments.

"Roosevelt did not plan the attack; Yamamoto planned it, 11 months in advance," Mr. Goldstein said, referring to Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, Japan's naval commander. The admiral "even threatened to resign if the Japanese didn't do it," Mr. Goldstein said.

In the conclusion to the book, Mr. Goldstein and Miss Dillon said that Roosevelt made mistakes in 1941, as did almost everyone else involved in the Pearl Harbor episode.

"But in a thorough search of more than 30 years, including all publications released up to May I, 1981," they write, "we have not discovered one document or one word of sworn testimony that substantiates the revisionist position on Roosevelt and Pearl Har-

### Strict Limits Reportedly Placed On Stockman Testimony, Power

By William J. Eaton

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration will place strict limits on budget director David A. Stockman's congressional testimony and his authority to negotiate legislative deals, it has been learned.

The restrictions were prompted by disclosure of Mr. Stockman's criticism of President Reagan's economic program, published in an Atlantic Monthly article, informed sources said Saturday.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the limitations were needed to minimize the controversy over the 35-year-old budget director.

Mr. Stockman, who confessed to "careless rambling" and offered to resign last week, was asked to stay in his job by the president after a severe reprimand.

If Mr. Stockman follows orders, he will "stick to the budget fig-ures" in appearances before Con-gress and not make economic forecasts or recommend huge tax increases to reduce future deficits,

In addition, Mr. Stockman's ne-gotiations with congressional groups will be taken over by others, including Max Friedersdorf,

### Democrat May Get Humanities Post

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration has decided against the controversial appointment of a conservative political theorist from Texas to head the National En-dowment for the Humanities and plans instead to name to the post the president of a scholarly re-search center in North Carolina.

A high ranking White House of-ficial said on Friday the new chair-man would be William Bennett and the appointment probably would be announced this week. Mr. Bennett, a Democrat, now heads the National Humanities Center in Research Triangle Park, which is between Raleigh, Durham and Chapel Hill, N.C. Prof. M. E. Bradford is an Eng-

lish professor at the University of Dallas and a Republican, whose scholarly writings criticizing Abra-ham Lincoln aroused opposition from many Reagan supporters, especially those now described as chief White House lobbyist with Congress, the sources said.

The changes would sharply reduce the policy-making role played by Mr. Stockman, who was a key figure in Mr. Reagan's budget-cutting victories last spring and sum-A source said of Mr. Stockman's

reduced role, "It's a way to use his talent as a budget master" without attracting political fire from Dem-ocrats whenever he appears on Mr. Stockman also will be avoiding reporters during the com-

budget, the sources predicted. The changes would enhance the influence of Treasury Socretary

being made on Mr. Reagan's new

### Timerman Called Help to Argentina

The Associated Press

MONTEVIDEO — Argentina's foreign minister has been quoted as saying publisher Jacobo Timerman's allegations of anti-Semitism in the Argentine military government have won the country friends among American Jews among American Jews.

Mr. Timerman was held under house arrest for almost two years before being stripped of his Argentine citizenship and expelled by the military government in 1979. In a book about those experiences he charged the Argentine regime with anti-Semitism.

The Urugnayan newspaper El Pais Samrday quoted Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion as saying in an interview that "the so grossly slanderous campaign started by Timerman has produced beneficial results for Argentina. People who in the first instances felt the impact [of it] because this gentleman presented Argentina as a fourth reich began to take us into account as never before. For example, we now have more friends than ever in the American Jewish communiDonald T. Regan, the chief economic spokesman for the administration, who has been at odds with Mr. Stockman over tax policy recently.

While the low profile would be a dramatic reversal for Mr. Stockman, budget directors in the past traditionally have stayed more aloof from economic policy-making than he has

Mr. Stockman's now-abandoned plan to reduce Social Security benefits, his losing fight for a major cut in defense spending and his abortive plan for a \$16 billion package of tax increases and spending cuts have kept the budget ing months while the decisions are director in the news.

But the furor over his criticism of the Reagan economic program have raised serious doubts about Mr. Stockman's value to the administration, the sources said.

Senate Majority Leader Howard
H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, has said the damage may
be so severe that Mr. Stockman may have to leave his post. Thirtytwo Republican senators, however, rallied to Mr. Stockman's defense, publicly urging the president to keep him in the key position.

### Others Urge Dismissal

However, other Republicans in Congress who were ontraged by Mr. Stockman's remarks, have privately advised Mr. Reagan to get rid of him now, the sources said. Some of the president's advisers fear that other damaging quota-tions from Mr. Stockman may be disclosed later, creating more con-

troversy, the sources said. In the article, Mr. Stockman was quoted as saying that the presi-dent's proposal for a three-year, 30-percent cut in tax rates was a Trojan horse" meant to secure passage of a large tax cut for wealthy investors.

He also said that Mr. Reagan's economic program was based on a traditional "trickle-down" theory that cutting taxes heavily for the rich eventually would benefit the middle-income and lower-income groups as the wealthy spend and

"Market Research has shown...

**VOA** Weighs Shift in Foreign-Language News Selection

WASHINGTON - The new director of the Voice of America, James B. Conkling, has told his staff he is considering allowing the network's foreign language broadcasters more leeway in selecting and interpreting the news provided them by the agency's central news

Such a course would reverse a longstanding rule that prohibits broadcasters in the VOA's 38 foreign-language sections, many of whom are emigres or refugees with strong adversary attitudes toward the countries they fled, from altering or substituting news items. VOA employees say East Europe-an exiles have been among the most strident in arguing that their broadcasts should be allowed to reflect strong anti-Communist feel-

that Lufthansa business travellers would

be very disappointed if they did not have

At a news conference on Friday, Mr. Conkling said that while he was not planning to give "free rein" to the foreign-language ser-vices, he did believe "the foreigners, the people we have in the foreign services, very often know what their people on the rither end know better perhaps than the English-language people who give

TURKEY HUNT — President Reagan joked with reporters as he left for a turkey hunt Saturday on a Texas ranch. At the wheel is his chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d. Behind Mr.

Baker is Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff; next to him is a Secret Service agent.

فيكنامن العبل

### Internal Controversy

The Voice of America has been embroiled for several months in an internal controversy over what many journalists within the organization see as a move toward propa-ganda and away from the hard-won right to resist pressures from administration in power, a right finally supported in a 1976 charter requiring the VOA to comprehensive" news. Several top VOA officials have been replaced by Mr. Conkling, an entertainment industry busine man appointed this year by President Reagan. One of the officials who was replaced, M. William Haratunian, the deputy director, has circulated a farewell memorandum to the senior staff saying that

"It is my concern," Mr. Hara-tunian said in the memorandum, "that lack of mutual trust between political appointees and profes-sional broadcasters has created an adverse atmosphere at VOA. This risks damaging VOA's credibility, and therefore its ability to serve as a truly national voice of our coun-

there was "severe apprehension" among professionals in the nrgani-

### U.S. Interior Secretary and His Opponents Reap Profits From Environmental Combat

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service WASHINGTON — Under the circumstances, Interior Secretary James G. Watt might be the best thing that could have happened to the nation's environmental groups.

And vice versa, as it is turning out.
In maneuvering through this city's political labyrinths, finding the right enemies is often as important as finding the right friends. It appears that Mr. Watt and the environmentalists could hardly have asked for more

rewarding adversaries. Unrelenting criticism by the environmentalists, members of Congress and news organizations has transmogrified Mr. Watt into a martyr of the Republican right and one of his party's most successful fund-raisers. Thanks to his adversaries, he is more in demand as a speaker at Republican railies than other Cabinet colleagues.

The environmental groups, aghast at Mr. Watt's boldly proclaimed policy of shifting the thrust of U.S. land management from conservation toward accelerated development of resources, began attacking him even before he took office. He became a symbol of the Reagan administration's en-vironmental policy and a focal point of environmentalists' resist-

The environmental groups dis-covered that their fight with James Watt was an excellent base on which to build membership and fund-rising drives. Money and membership applications began to

"This is the best year in Sierra

### Regan In China For Trade Talks

PEKING — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Sunday he hopes U.S. China trade talks here this week will enhance private investment on the Chinese

Mr. Regan is leading the U.S. delegation to the second annual meeting of the U.S.-China Joint Economic Committee. U.S. Treasleases that permit energy compa-nies to engage in mineral activity on public lands. ury officials have said they hope to start talks in Peking soon on an income tax treaty that would include agreement on aviation and

shipping earnings taxes.
Regan told reporters meeting him at the airport he hopes the commission will "deepen relations, especially private investment," in

### **Cuatemala Guerrillas** Slay 23, Military Says

GUATEMALA CITY - Guerrillas have reportedly killed 23 peasants in a western Guatemala iown and shot up a luxury car with submachine-gan fire, killing a wealthy rancher, his wife and an-other woman in Guatemala City.

Military officials said leftist guerrillas were responsible early Friday for the slaying of 23 peasants in the town of Joyaba, but gave no details of the alleged leftist

Club history," said J. Michael McCloskey, executive director of the environmental group, in a report on the club's surge in money and members shortly before it presented to Congress a petition bearing a million signatures for the removal of Mr. Watt as secretary.

tal groups reported similar experi-ences. Thousands of Americans responded with money and personal involvement to what they perceived as a threat posed by Mr. Watt's policies.

However, the environmentalists insist that Mr. Watt is at best a mixed blessing.

### Quick Spending

"Sure our membership is up, but Watt and Gorsuch are a heavy price to pay," said William A. Bot-ler, vice president of the National Audubon Society. Anne M. Gor-such is administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Her policies have also come under heavy attack by environmentalists. William A. Turnage, executive director of the Wilderness Society,

said that while his group had expe-U.S. Recommends

### Oil, Gas Drilling In Wyoming Area

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The U.S. Forest NEW YORK — The U.S. Forest Service has proposed that oil and gas drilling be allowed on more than 89,000 acres of the Washakie Wilderness, a rugged 687,000-acre preserve in northwestern Wyoming that is among the last remaining habitats of the grizzly bear and highorn sheep.

habitats of the grizzly bear and bighorn sheep.

The recommendation was announced on Friday in Denver by Craig Rupp, the service's regional forester for a five-state area, including Colorado and Wyoming. The proposal will now undergo a 60-day period of public review before Mr. Rupp passes a formal recommendation on to the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, which issues the leases that permit energy compa-

More than 150 lease applica-tions are pending inside the Washakie, an area of steep canyons and chiffs in the Wyoming high country adjacent to Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Rupp said that a study by the Forest Service had concluded that the level of mineral activity recommended would have a minimal impact on the wildlife and aesthetic qualities of the Washakie. He said no leasing activity would be allowed anywhere near areas that the service defined as critical to grizzly bear habitat. He said such activity would be limited to land just inside the boundaries of

The Washakie announcement follows by one day the disclosure of the issuing of the first leases to allow energy companies to explore for oil in a wilderness area. Two companies were given three leases by the Burean of Land Management to develop oil and gas re-sources in the Capitan Wilderness of southwestern New Mexico.

rienced a sharp increase in re-sources as a result of Mr. Watt: "We are spending a lot of money to cope with Watt. And we are worried about the long-range damage he can do to environmental

Mr. Turnage added, bowever, "In the long run he is building up our membership base and energizing people to defend the environ-

Mr. Watt, meanwhile, originally Mr. Watt, meanwhile, originally was taken aback by the intensity of the environmentalists' attack on him and says he has suffered personally. Even his mother and father, he said somowfully, complained to him about his being too "harsh" and "tough."

But Mr. Watt has now discovered that the attacks on him and his counterstiacks against the "ex-

his counterattacks against the "extreme environmentalists" have made him the champion of large sectors of the Republican Party and of the business community.

" 'Doonesbury' has made me a folk hero," said Mr. Watt, referting to the comic strip that has frequently poked fun at him.

According to Mr. Watt's spokes-man, Douglas Baldwin, Mr. Watt is the most successful fund-raiser in the Republican Party after Pres-

ident Reagan.
"In part," Mr. Watt said in explaining his success, "It is sympathy for one as one who has the courage to stand there and take the battering." He also believes that what be

perceives as the shrillness of the at-

tacks by the environmentalists has reduced the credibility of the op-position to his policy initiatives. In short, Mr. Watt and the environmentalists seem joined in a symbiosis of the sort that keeps Vashington lively.

### Red Cross Names **Areas Refusing** Visits to Prisoners

From Agency Disputches

MANILA — The 24th International Conference of the Red Cross has named, for the first time. the conflict areas in which Red Cross workers are prevented from visiting prisoners of war.

About 800 delegates from 121 countries passed Saturday a resolution "deploring in particular the fact that the ICRC is refused access to the captured combatants and detained civilians in the armed conflicts of Western Sahara, Oga-

den and later Afghanistan." During debates earlier this week, several delegates led by the Soviet bloc recommended that the conflict areas should not be named. The Swedes insisted that naming areas rather than combatants was not political. The Red Cross is bound by its rules to strict neutrality and noninvolvement in

The only formal vote at the closing session was on a resolution that declared Israeli settlements on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Surp to be incompatible with the fourth Geneva Convention concerning occupied territories. Israel denies that the convention is applicable in what it calls the "admit tered territories."



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### U.S. Rapid Deployment Force Unit **Drops Into Egypt for War Games**

By Loren Jenkins Washington Post Service
WESTERN DESERT. Egypt - A reinforced battalion of crack paratroopers have para-chuted into the Egyptian desert after a nonstop flight from the United States in the most ambi-

tious test of the two-year-old U.S. Rapid Deployment Force. The airdrop Saturday, the first exercise of a series of joint Egyp-tian-U.S. military maneuvers here called Operation Bright Star 82, coincided with the con-clusion of the 40-day Moslem mourning period for Anwar Sa-dat, who had belped plan the excerises aimed at training U.S. and Egyptian troops to react to any threat in this volatile region. Within hours after the airdrop

of 865 men from the 82d Airhome Division and their 180 tons of equipment into a desert landing zone 40 miles northwest of Cairo. Jihan Sadat, Sadat's widow and her four children, accompanied by the self-pro-claimed shah of Iran, Reza Pablavi, visited the temporary tomb of the late Egyptian president in the Cairo suburh of Nasr for private prayers.

Sadat's successor, President Hosni Muharak, delivered a

speech urging Egyptians to join forces for national reconciliation and to bring about the sort of economic and industrial reforms that might stifle the Moslem fundamentalist terrorism that led to Sadat's assassination on

Oct. 6.
"The world is watching us "The world is watching us closely, fearing that the causes for which Sadaı lived may be threatened by his death," the Egyptian president said. "But words are not enough. We must honor the memory of Sadaı by translating his dream and hope into action. This is our challenge, we must not fail."

The exercise, part of a month-4,000 Americans in Egypi and 2,000 in exercises in Sudan, Somalia and Oman, had been preceded by a 10,000-foot night airdrop of a team of Special Forces Green Berets and an Air Force Command Control Team to secure the landing zone.

Saturday morning, after a squadron of A-10 Thunderbolt-2 tactical fighter bombers had staged 10 minutes of runs over the sandy drop zone, a flight of two dozen C-130s and C-141 Starlifters — six of which had flown with 602 paratroopers of ion, 14 hours nonstop, from Fort Bragg, N.C. — swooped in over the desert to disgorge their men and materiel in a near-perfect parachute drop that lasted harely six minutes. They then linked up with a hattalion of the mech-anized 14th Infantry that had flown into Egypt, with its M-60 tanks and M-113 armored personnel carriers coming by sea.

After watching from a review ing stand a mile from the drop zone, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kings-ton, the head of the Rapid De-ployment Force, said, "It was a good excerise, a good drop."

He said that while in an emerency it would take four full

days for a similar force to be flown to the area, he could put

one airborne hattalion into the region "within 24 hours."

The significance of the exercise was that for the first time since the Rapid Deployment Force was created March 1, 1980, it had managed to fly a full combat contingent overseas and land it ready to fight. Only one vehicle, a Gamma Goat, was damaged in the drop when its paracoute failed to open properly. A major, whom the military refused to identify immediately,



U.S. troops landing near Cairo for the start of military exercises in the desert.

hroke a hip, and two other paratroopers were slightly injured in

The marathon flight was deemed a successful test of the Rapid Deployment Force's newly developed scheme to avoid "jet lag" for its fighting troops during long flights overseas.

U.S. military officials here said the airborne troops were "programmed" for the transat-lantic flight by gathering them early at Fort Bragg, where they developed scheme to avoid were quickly put on Egyptian

time and sleep and feeding schedules. In the air during the night they were given a high-carbohydrate diet as soon as they boarded their planes, then al-lowed to go to sleep for eight hours on litters while the plane's temperature was raised to 80 degrees to induce sleep. Hours be-fore reaching Egypt they were awakened, fed a high-protein diet of ham omelets and fruit, rigged for parachuting and dropped.

The airborne and mechanized

the week in small-unit training operations with their Egyptian counterparts and exchange tac-tics and compare equipment with Egyptian units. Later this month the 4,000-man U.S. force will join a similar force of Egyptians in two days of maneuver in the Western Desert that will be highlighted by a live, low-level bombing run by a squad-ron of B-52 bombers flying nonstop out of Minot Air Force base in North Dakota.

infantry battalions will spend

### U.S. and India Remain **Split on Terms Ending** 18-Year Nuclear Pact Though administration officials

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and India appear hesded for a messy and damaging nuclear di-vorce following the failure of negotiations last week aimed at arranging an amicable end to their 18year-old, atomic-power relation-

ship.
While the two sides made public only a bland and noncommittal communique Friday, official sources confirmed that senior U.S. and Indian representatives made no progress in their talks at the

State Department on Thursday.

The negotiations were the third in a series of fruitless efforts over the last seven months to find a formula for ending the 1963 pact un-der which the United States bas supplied atomic fuel and knowhow for India's nuclear power reactor at Tarapur, near Bombay. India is balking at retaining inter-national safeguards on nuclear fuel supplied by the United States.

Possibility Remaining

With India telling the United Cooperation States that time is running out on negotiations, about the only re-maining possibility for agreement hinges on separate visits to New Delhi within the coming month by Assistant Secretary of State James L. Malone, who was the highest-ranking U.S. negotiator in the nu-clear-pact talks, and by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Mr. Malone is to take advantage

of a previously scheduled meeting of the U.S.-India Science and Technology Commission from Dec. 7 to Dec. 9 to try again to end the disagreement. Mr. Haig is scheduled to visit India in mid-December on a trip that will also take him to Belgium, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Morocco.

Since the Reagan administra-tion's first talks with India on the issue, last April in Washington, the United States has expressed willingness to cancel the Tarapur pact. The Carter administration, which was divided on the issue, was able was divided on the issue, was able to continue selling fuel to India only after presidential intervention with Congress and a narrow victo-ry in the Senate.

At the center of the negotiations are the terms of a cancellation, especially the U.S. insistence that international safeguards should be continued indefinitely on the fuel

and equipment already supplied.

India has refused to accept the continuation of international safeguards as proposed by the United States. Citing increased political pressure at home, the Indians re-portedly have been hinting at a unilateral declaration renouncing the nuclear agreement on grounds that the United States has failed to keep its part of the bargain.

Such an outcome, in the U.S. view, could be a painful hlow to international efforts to police the uses of nuclear fuel and curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

The practical and political consequences in South Asia could be serious, adding momentum to a nuclear-weapons race between India and Pakistan. The global consequences could be equally dismal because of the precedent it sets: It would be the first case of international safeguards being dropped after once being in place under a

negotiated agreement. U.S. Warns on Relations

The United States has made it clear, according to reports, that In-dian renunciation of the nuclear pact without agreement on contin-uing safeguards could seriously damage the already-troubled relationship between the countries. Failure in the Indian negotia-

the policies of the Carter adminis-tration, a bitter nuclear divorce with India is likely to be barmful to any drive in Congress for great-er flexibility in the nuclear-export Though the main difference has appeared intractable, progress is reported to have been made on related questions. India is reported to be willing to pledge not to use the U.S.-supplied fuel for a nuclear detonation or to transfer U.S.-supplied fuel or technology to third parties. The United States is re-ported to bave eased its stand on

have argued that they were "painted into a corner" by the 1978 Nu-

clear Non-Proliferation Act and

reprocessing of the U.S.-supplied France, India Sign Pacts on

PARIS - France and India plan to strengthen their cooperation in several areas, particularly in the development of energy sources, according to a joint communique issued on the last day of Prime Min-ister Indira Gandhi's official visit

It is unlikely, however, that any agreement will be reached immediately on a contract for India's purchase of 150 Dassault Mirage-2000 fighter aircraft.

Indian officials were in France last month for talks with French military specialists about the \$3-billion deal for France's most advanced fighter-bomber. But Mrs. Gandhi said last week that she did not expect any commercial con-tracts to be signed during her visit.

4 Accords Signed

Officials from the two countries have signed four cooperation agreements, including one creating a high-level group that will conduct regular consultations on energy questions, particularly in the areas of coal, hydro-electricity, hy-drocarbons and new energy sourc-

The agreements, signed by the Indian foreign minister, P.V. Nara-simba Rao, and Claude Cheysson, the French minister for external relations, also provide for joint exploitation of several Indian mines. a French spokesman said.

Other accords cover technical cientific and industrial cooperation on environmental matters and in petroleum and petrochemical

Alding Third World

Under its new Socialist government, France has been spearheading a global effort to help underdeveloped nations get their economies on track.

the Indians, and the communique said the two countries will work together closely for "the establish-ment of a new international eco-

### Bourguiba's Illness Raises Succession Issue in Tunisia

By Pranay B. Gupte

New York Times Service TUNIS - With Tunisia's 80year-old president reported to be seriously ill with an undisclosed illness, politicians are increasingly concerned with the problems of

One of the problems is that Hahib Bourguiba, the president for life, is said to have blocked potential successors or rivals from gaining independent positions of

It is unclear whether Mobammed Mzali, a former Arabic professor who was named premier last year, has sufficient support in the ruling Destourian Socialist Party to be nominated to succeed Mr. Bourguiba. The premier, under Tunisian

law, would become acting presi-dent at Mr. Bourguiba's death un-til an election could be held.

**Open Elections** 

Party sources say that Mr. Mzali, 55. has been undercut by rivals such as Public Works Minister Mohammed Sayah and Interior Minister Driss Guiga.

They were reported to have op-posed Mr. Mizali when he asked Mr. Bourguiba to allow opposition groups to run in the national elec-tion Nov. I for the first time since Tunisia became independent from France in 1956.

The ruling party and its elector-al ally, the Tunisian labor union new assembly, and Ahmed Mestiri, bead of the opposition Movement of Social Democrats, accused the interior minister of rigging the bal-loting. In addition, the public works minister was accused by opposition groups of sending party militiamen to intimidate voters.

The officials denied the charges. "We were hoping that the elec-tion process would be a process authentic democracy." Tayeb Bacchouche, the secretarygeneral of the labor federation, said in an interview. "But now I don't think there will be any effective power-sharing by the Bourgui-

### 6 Suspects Arrested In Milan Police Murder

MILAN - Two men were arrested minutes after a police offi-cer was shot to death in Milan's central railway station.

The men declared themselves political prisoners and members of the Prima Linea, Front Line, guerrilla group. Police sources said and addresses found on them Friday led to the arrests Saturday of two couples in connection

Mr. Bacchouche, a former pro-fessor at Tunis University, was opposed to the federation's alliance with the ruling party on the ground that it would reduce his organization's independence, Mr. Bacchouche, 40, bas been mentioned as a presidential candidate, particularly by young Tunisians.

One European diplomat here said that other apparent successors bad emerged "in the last decade, but either they were dismissed at the slightest sign of establishing their personal power hase or they proved physically less strong than

One of those was former Premier Hedi Nouira, who had a

Also regarded as a possible suc-cessor was Mr. Mesuri, the Social Democratic leader, who was once a defense minister. He was dismissed by the president in 1974, reportedly because Mr. Bourguiba felt uncomfortable with his popu-



The names most frequently mentioned as possible candidates by people in the ruling party these days include the party's secretary-general, Mongi Kooli; Mr. Guiga; Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Seb-

### Turkey's Premier Appeals For Military, Economic Aid

New York Times Service ANKARA — Premier Bulent
Ulusu has reiterated that the junta
planned to restore parliamentary

curbing political terrorism and restoring law and order.

The junta has pledged to restore parliamentary democracy, but democracy and he appealed for "special place" in the Atlantic alli-

Speaking at a news conference on Saturday, he announced no new steps to mollify the West Europeans, who have threatened to curtail aid unless the junta moves toward re-establishing democracy. "We hope that our friends and

allies will be able to realize the extent of grave consequences that might be caused by wrong assess-ments hastily made under the influence of false claims for all free and democratic Europe," the pre-He declined to answer a ques-

tion regarding European criticism of the dissolution of political par-ties and the jailing of former Pre-mier Bulent Ecevit for criticizing the junta. He declared that the case came

under the jurisdiction of the courts, which were independent, and be said that he could not com-

There has been an undercurrent of criticism in Western Europe political statements. since the military took control, Mr. Ecevit. who is closing the parliament, banning polines and restricting press and union activines. But the criticism

curbing political terrorism and res-

without setting a time. Since the more economic and military aid in military relinquished power after view of what he termed Turkey's two earlier interventions, in 1960 and 1970, it was believed it would again honor its pledge.

The present crisis in relations with Western Europe developed with the closing of political parties and confiscation of their properties last October.

Gen. Kenan Evren, the Turkish leader, justified the action on the ground that the parties had been responsible for the chaos that prompted the military takcover. He said the country needed new political parties.

Mr. Ecevit, a Social Democrat, has claimed "the constitutional right of rebuttal" and issued a statement defending the Republican People's Party, whose govern-ment was overthrown in the coup of September, 1980. He also made a mild criticism of the rule, in defiance of military decrees.

He was brought before a military court and sentenced to four months in prison under a decree that bars politicians from making

Mr. Ecevit, who is now waiting at home for the martial law commander to confirm the sentence, has received messages of support

### Libya Denounces Exxon's Pullout as Illegal, But Its Oil Company Says Talks Are Possible

BEIRUT — Libya bas accused Exxon, the world's largest oil company, of breaching a contract and violating Libyan law by relinquish-ing its concessions in Libya. But Libya's national oil company said the dispute might be resolved

through negotiations.

Exxon announced Thursday in
New York that it had notified the Tripoli government Nov. 4 that it was pulling out of Libya, where it once produced an average of 100,000 barrels of oil a day. Mobil, Corp. said Friday it had been in discussions with Libya about its operations in the country, and a spokesman said, "We are studying the entire situation."

The Libyan Oil Ministry, in a statement issued Saturday by the official news agency JANA, confirmed Saturday that it had received the notice from Esso Standard Libya Inc. and Esso Sirte Inc. The two companies, both of which are 51-percent owned by Li-bya, are Exxon affiliates.

The ministry said it had told the companies that their behavior did not conform to Libyan law and was tantamount to failure to carry out their legal commitments and a unitateral breach of contract."

Negotiations Possible

In a separate statement reported by JANA, the Libyan national oil corporation said differences might be resolved through negotiations. The oil corporation said it did recognize the conduct of the two companies and reserved the right "to take whatever measures it deemed appropriate" to protect its

Exxon has given no reason for its move, and the Libyan statements shed no further light on it. Some oil industry analysts said Exxon's motive could be purely economic, because Libyan oil is among the most expensive on the market despite a recent price re-

But observers noted that the announcement of the pullout comes against a backdrop of sharply de-teriorated political relations be-tween the United States and Li-

Embargo Advocated

JANA also reported Saturday that the Libvan oil workers union had called for an Arab petroleum embargo against the United States to protest U.S. military cooperanon with Egypt, Oman, Sudan and Somalia. The union also con-demned the current Operation Bright Star 82 military exercises that U.S. forces are staging with Egyptian troops, Lesser exercises are being held with Somalia, Sudan and Oman. In an appeal to all Arab nations.

#### grain to the Soviet Union imposed by the Carter administration. must rebel against American exploitation and decide on a petrole-But he added, "I do not think that applies in this particular case

um embargo against America, which uses our petroleum to run its airplanes and fleets against us." Meanwhile, in Palm Beach, Fla., Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was asked about the possi-bility of the United States imposing a ban on the import of Libyan oil, in retaliation for that country's actions beyond its borders and its

alleged support for terrorism.

He replied that a study on that subject was under way, and that the United States had to be careful that "we don't shoot ourselves in the foot" as he said had been the case in the partial embargo of

### Pakistan Parties Say U.S. Aid Deal Only Benefits Zia The Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Leading Pakistani opposition parties have issued a joint statement sharply attacking a proposed \$3.2-billion aid and arms credits pack-

age, which is currently before the U.S. Congress.

They charged that the deal will benefit only President Mohammed. Zia ul-Haq's "completely dictatorial and unpopular military junta" and warned that any future Pakistani government would not be bound to honor commitments negotiated along with the six-ven package. The statement was issued Saturday in Karachi by former law minister Mian Ali Kasuri on behalf of a seven-party opposition coalition known as the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy.

Although Gen. Zia has stressed that the new "durable" ties with the United States will not affect Pakistan's nonaligned status, the statement said it was highly unlike-ly that the proposed aid deal did not include secret provisions curtailing Pakistan's independence. The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee began hearings on the proposal last week. American diplomats in Pakistan have said that the aid is meant to strengthen Pakistan's national de-

He added, bowever, that with Libya appearing to withdraw its troops from Chad, "we are in a very dynamic situation." Mr. Haig mentioned Exxon's plans to stop oil activities in Libya, and he noted that the administration had previously arged American citizens to "get out" of Libya.

Libya's ruler, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has often called for an oil embargo against the United States.
The United States currently gets
less than 5 percent of its oil imports from Libya.

Qadhafi Reported on Overflight

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) - The Philadelphia Bulletin said Sunday that Col. Qadhafi was on board a Libyan airliner that illegally entered Italian airspace and was escorted out by Italian fighter

The Bulletin, in a copyrighted story based on intelligence docu-ments, also said Col. Qadhafi accused the Italians of collaborating with the United States and atopting to kill him in the inci-

The incident occurred Sept. 26 over the island of Ustica as the Libyan plane was traveling from Zurich to Tripoli, the newspaper said. Col. Qadhafi had been on a European tour that included stops in Budapest, Bucharest and Belgrade. The Italians were unaware that

Col. Qadhafi had been on board the plane until the Libyans sent a formal complaint to Rome, the newspaper said. Plyusch a French Citizen

PARIS - Leonid Phyusch, a mathematician and a human rights activist who spent three years in a Soviet psychiatric hospital before being expelled to the West in 1976, has been granted French nationality together with his wife and son, the government journal said Saturfenses and not a particular regime.

on atomic-weapons proliferation. said.

nomic order. Without making any direct allusion to the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan or the crisis

in Cambodia, the communiqué also said: "France and India denounce [foreign] interference, and particularly in countries incapable of constituting by themselves a threat to anyone." The French External Affairs

Ministry announced that Mrs. Gaudhi had invited Mr. Mauroy to visit India. A similar invitation altions could also set back the ready had been extended to the Reagan administration's policies French president, the ministry

### has been generally outweighed by the fact that the junta appeared popular because it succeeded in to the Turkish government. the Union of Petroleum, Mining and Chemical Workers said. "You Senegal and Gambia Announce Details of Confederation

By Thomas Kamm

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Senegal and Gambia have signed an agreement that unhave signed an agreement that the ites the two nations in a confederation called Senegambia, according to a joint communique published this weekend. The two nations had announced plans three months ago to form such a confederation, but had not until now spelled out its

Under the agreement, Senegal and Gamhia remain sovereign states, but are integrating their security forces and their communication tions network. In addition, they have formed an economic and monetary union and will coordinate their foreign policies.

The pact was signed Saturday
by President Abdou Dioul of Senegal and President Dawda K.

Jawara of Gambia at the end of a three-day official visit to Gambia by Mr. Diouf. Senegal's president becomes president of Senegamhia, and Sir Dawda is the vice president of the confederation. However, Amadou Cisse, Senegal's amhassador in France, emphasized in nations continue to exist as separate entities and that "Gambia remains a sovereign state for every-thing that has not been confederat-

added dimension and a sense of urgency last August, when 2,000 Senegalese troops, arting upon the request of Sir Dawda, intervened to restore him to power after a group of rebels professing Marx-

Senegal's intervention was justi-fied by a 1965 Mutual Defense and Security Agreement, which allows Senegal to send troops if its na-tional security is endangered by events in Garnhia. Gambia juts into Senegalese territory like a pointed finger, nearly hisecting the country and cutting it off from its Southern province of Casamance.

Union Long Suggested

The 18th-century struggle be-tween the British and the French for the control of the West African Coast created the two countries, which are populated by the same ethnic groups, speak the same local languages and share the Islamic re-ligion. Because of their colonial history they have different institu-tions, modeled on those of their colonizers, and urban elites that

are Freenh-speaking in Senegal and English-speaking in Gambia.

lish-speaking country, and the French-speaking nation that surrounds it was first raised more relic of the territorial eccentricity of colonial times or, more prosar-cally, a thorn in Senegal's foot—

The urban elite in the Gamhian ism-Leninism attempted a coup capital of Banjul had long been op-while he was ahroad. coup posed to a close association between the two states because it feared that Gambia would be swallowed by Senegal, which is 17 times larger and nearly 10 times as populous. But in n press conference in August. Sir Dawda declared that the coup attempt had opened our eyes to the need to go further" in cooperating with Sene-

> Shortly after the attempted coup, Senegal and Gambia merged their security forces. An estimated 1,100 troops remain in Gambia, and a diplomat based there said that "the Senegalese are obviously not going 10 go." Diplomats view the present plan as a way of satisfying the main Senegalese de-mands while maintaining Gam-

bia's sovereignty. Sensitive Customs Issue

But the agreement on an economic and monetary nnion provides for common customs regula-Although the idea of an association between Gambia a tiny Eng-

taphors - an accident of history, a omy. Because of Gambia's low import duties, a number of trading firms established in Banjul importcally, a thorn in Senegal's foot—
and even before it attained independence in 1965, a United Nanons study commission had recnons study commission had recnons study commission had recnons the senegal of the extra goods to neighboring countries, particularly Senegal, depriving the Senegalese of cus-This practice, which Senegal

calls smuggling but that business-men in Gambia call re-export trade, is, along with tourism and peanut production, one of Gam-bia's main sources of revenue. Businessmen fear that readjusting Gambia's customs duties to fit Senegal's regulations will entail such economic losses as to make Gambia an unviable state. "Gamhia lives only because the customs where," one of them, who asked to remain anonymous, said. "The day that customs levies are the same here and in Senegal, Gambia will

become a Senegalese province."

Diplomats in Banjul and Dakar, the Senegalese capital, said in in-terviews that Gambia would have to "pay a price" for the Senegalese intervention which saved Sir Dawda from being deposed. Sir Dawda "will soon find out that the assistance he was given was not out of pure fraternal charity." an African diplomat said. "Fraternity exists

By Edward Schumacher New York Times Service BUENOS AIRES - It was the promised land in South America, and for more than a century immigrants from Europe flowed here ust as they did to the United

But because of economic turmoil and political uncertainty, Argentina is losing people, with emi-gration draining the country of skilled workers, technicians and

professionals.
U.S. officials report that immigration inquiries have risen 50 per-cent in recent months to more than 200 a week. Inquiries about Canada, a new mecca for Argentines, have increased by five times in just a year to a similar level, Canadian officials said.

The Spanish, Italian, Australian and Brazilian embassies report that immigration applications are up sharply, too. 2 Million Abroad Many simply leave on tourist visas, hoping to find work and join — legally or illegally — the more than two million Argentines al-

ready living abroad.

Almost all those seeking to leave are of European stock.

Argentina's problems have been festering for 40 years. Only one elected government has finished its term in that time and there have been more than 30 economic ministers and a continual flip-flop of

Argentina once surpassed Aus-

sources and size.
The common retrain here, despite the stagnation, was "there is food," especially the thick steaks, crunchy French bread and mixed salads that are a staple in a couning exporters of meat and grains.

The refrain has a caustic ring now. The balloon of an overheated economy burst early this year. In-flation is at more than 100 per-cent; the peso is worth less than one-fourth what it was in dollars at the beginning of the year, and un-employment has risen to between 600,000 and 1.5 million people, de-

After almost six years of military rule, the government of President Roberto Eduardo Viola is shaky as rumors persist of plots within the military, and civilian politicians clamor ever more loudly for elections, raising the likeli-hood of a confrontation. Argentines have emigrated be-

pending on who is doing the figur-

tions. Emigranon experts here say the present exodus is different and the largest yet. "Now they are emigrating for physical subsistence," said Alberto Bonis, a sociologist. "The country has become neurotic, frightened by

fore, but mainly during revolu-

Sale of Daily American Draws No Bid in Rome

The Associated Press

ROME - Italy's oldest English-

inguage newspaper, The Daily American, has been put up for sale in a Rome bankruptcy court, but no huyers have appeared, court of-ficials said.

ficials said.

The Daily American, which was founded 35 years ago, has had financial difficulties in recent years and the ownership has changed several times. It was placed in receivership in July and was not published for several weeks.

The minimum asking price at a bankruptcy anction Saturday was 250 million lire (\$200,000), according to court documents. No prospective huyers appeared, howevtralia in income and development and until World War II was rough-ly equal to Canada. Today, it is far chind both despite similar respective huyers appeared, however and there will be another auc-

Skilled Workers, Professionals Are Leaving Argentina

Colleen Cupples, the Canadian consul, said Argentines trying to leave "represent the entire range of Argentine society, from the lowliest baker to the person who owns his own busines

They include Argentines such as Miguel Angel Barboza, a cabinetmaker who has been trying to place "work wanted" advertisements in New York City newspapers so he can take his wife and three sons there. After working all day here, he teaches in the evening at a technical school, arriving home at 1 a.m.
"I have labored all my life and

have not progressed," he said. **Problems for Professionals** They also include people such as Oscar Ricardo Pons, a 27-year-old unmarried electrical engineer who

has obtained a Canadian residence

visa. He works in a management job here because there is a shortage of the sort of technical jobs and advanced training he wants. "All engineers want to build and devel-

engineers want to binid and develop," he said.

Professionals are among the
hardest hit. Ten percent of the registered doctors are reportedly not
practicing. Of 50,000 registered engineers. 10,000 are out of the country and 8 percent of those remaining are unemployed, according to the Center of Argentine Engineers.

Untapped Resources The Committee to Stimulate Argentine University Graduates and Students Abroad, a private body that works with the government to attract its citizens back, says al-most half the expansites are

trained technicians or university

educated... said Moises Margulis, president of the committee. "We cannot offer the work to keep them here."

reality and fearing the ghost of un- land mass of the United States and only a little more than one-tenth the people. Forty percent of the population lives in metropolitan Buenos Aires. The country's history is one of buge empty spaces

going undeveloped.

Tierra del Fuego in the far south
abounds with fish and offshore oil.

Natural gas underlies the vast semiarid plains of Patagonia. The Andes mountains that line the western border are filled with barely tapped minerals.

Where have the Argentines gone? According to the advisory committee, about 800,000, or more than one-third of those who have left, are in the United States. Spain follows with 270,000 and Canada with 200,000.

with 200,000.
The United States is particularly attractive to professionals, whose skills can get them by tough U.S. immigration quotas. Among the 10,000 Argentine professionals who arrived at New York City airports from 1968 to 1978, according to a study by the LUC to a study by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, were nearly 1,500 doctors, 1,400 engineers, and 400 chemists, biologists,

neers, and 400 chemists, motogists, geologists and physicists. The rest included professors, accountants, lawyers, architects and the like.

Paris is a haven for many of the country's writers, painters, dancers and musicians, many of whom have been very successful there.
And many of the elderly go to Spain, where they enjoy a common language and through reciprocal agreements can receive their gov-

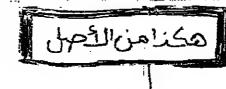
ernment retirement benefits. 6 Die in Car Crash in Italy

rained technicians or university shucated.

"Its a great hurt to the country," aid Moises Margulis, president of the committee. "We cannot offer the work to keep them here."

Yet Argentina has one-third the Taxanda during a rainstorm on a highway southeast of Rome, police said Saturday.

The Associated Press



and two U.S. medical personnel to

investigate reports of chemical

weapons use in Cambodia and

The UN investigators extended their stay to 10 days to look into

what one said were new cases in

the north along the Laotian bor-der. They left for New York on

Incidents Alleged

The group refused to disclose any of its findings to reporters. However, an informed Western

diplomat said the team interviewed

about two dozen Hmong tribes-

men and Cambodians wbo

claimed to be witnesses or victims

of chemical warfare attacks. The

diplomat said the team also talked to Vietnamese defectors who

claimed to have seen their side us-

ing chemical weapons.

One of the defectors has said

that he saw two Soviet advisers fire a chemical weapon in western Cambodia in March, 1979, wiping

out not only a band of Khmer Rouge guerrillas but also an encir-cling Vietnamese unit.

According to the diplomat, the

Tuesday.

## Phony Chinese Business Exposed Bribes, Gifts Opened Doors to High Officials

By Michael Parks

Las Angeles Times Service PEKING - Chen Mingxiao seemed like one of the men who would lead the modernization of China — a senior engineer with 30 years experience in industry, director of a chemical research institute with a distinguished academic background, a Communist Party member for four decades, a man with the confidence of his superiors, a man who got things done.
But Mr. Chen was also a fraud,

and Friday he was publicly un-

His research institute, established in 1977 in Henan province south of Peking, had rapidly developed contracts with dozens of factorics on ways to use cereal wastes, such as rice husks and corncobs, in the manufacture of chemical products. It had also signed contracts

was granted the title of professor not only in Henan but also in the

tute was a front that he and two confederates established. (Furfural is a coloriess, sweet-smelling oily liquid, produced from corncobs and other cereal wastes and used as a solvent in making dyes, lacquers and synthetic resins.)

The party newspaper People's Daily reported Friday that all of Mr. Chen's activities were a buge confidence scheme that duped senior officials for four years.

The most serious fraud case

### Japan Mob Enters U.S. West, **Senate Panel Report Finds** prises." He said the latter include

By Robert L. Jackson

Los Angeles Times Service: WASHINGTON — Members of a Japanese crime syndicate are beginning to appear in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas, triggering fears by law enforcement authorities that the group may be moving into U.S. heroin sales, according to a Senate sub-

committee report.

The study, prepared by staff members of the permanent investigations subcommittee of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, describes the syndicate known as the Yakuza --- as "modem-day successors to the ancient samurai warrior class."

Referring to "growing Yakuza interest in the heroin trade," Senate staff investigators Eleanor J. Hill and Jack Key say law enforcement officials now believe that Japanese organized crime is successfully filtering large amounts of Yakuza money into legitimate business enterprises in the main-land United States, in Honolulu

The study, which Ms. Hill and Mr. Key prepared for current hearings by the Senate panel into international drug trafficking, has been supported by testimony from the Los Angeles Police Department.

### **Involvement in Los Angeles**

Lt. Richard W. Wright, representing the organized crime intelli-gence unit of the Los Angeles po-lice, told the subcommittee Thursday that "the Yakuza in Los Angeles have been involved in both legitimate and illegitimate enter-

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and promoted. His salary was raised almost equal to that of a deputy minister and he had all the perquisites of that rank. He had wide and easy access to top levels of the party and state leadership.

But his Furfural Research Insti-

with foreign companies to export those products and import new equipment.

For his efforts, Mr. Chen, 57,

narcotics, gun-singgling, prostitution and extortion. They have laundered money through legitimate businesses," Lt. Wright said. "So far their activities have generally been limited to the Japanese business community and

the Japanese tourist trade."

1.1. Wright would not give specific instances because police in-vestigations are continuing. In an interview after his testimony, he said police have observed about 20 pected Yakuza members or associates in Los Angeles.

"It's a relatively new phenome-non in the Los Angeles area," he news agency said.

Lt. Wright said that "the poten-tial is definitely there" for Yaknza members to seize a share of the billion-dollar heroin trafficking marthat originates in Southeast Asia. But the lack of a U.S. distribution network has hampered

Police have problems in investigating the Yakuza, Lt. Wright tes-tified. He said his department had very few officers capable of inter-viewing Japanese informants. There's a lack of rapport with Japanese national groups for the purpose of gathering intelligence," he added.

The Senate staff study said an estimated 108,000 Yakuza members operate more or less openly in Japan, although heroin trafficking has not been a major activity there. However, organized crime "effectively controls" the distribution of methamphetamines, or stimulants, in Japan, the report said.

Mr. Chen's activities, the agency said, had "created very serious political consequences and caused very serious economic losses to the country," and perhaps what was most worrying was how easily he had duped many top officials with

police efforts to unravel the scan-

his glib proposals and a few pre-According to the reports, Mr. Chen once was a worker at a chemical dye factory, but he was not a graduate engineer. His diploma was counterfeit, his academic credentials were faked. He had even been out in a labor camp for six years beginning in 1958 after his negligence at a factory had caused many accidents. He had

not joined the Communist Party in

1938 to fight the Japanese inva-sion, but had actually been a major in the Nationalist Army. His research institute and an attached factory he established had no researchers, oo technicians, no equipment. The only employees, it seems, were Mr. Chen, his friends and the children of officials whose support he needed.

### Network of Contacts

Yet he had it accredited despite the opposition of the national cor-poration to which it was supposed-ly attached. He had it registered to do business within China and abroad. He managed to open tight-ly controlled bank accounts giving him access to foreign exchange. And then he started to sign contracts that apparently ran into mil-lions upon millions of dollars, all based on turning cereal wastes into valuable organic chemical com-

Mr. Chen used a wide network of contacts built up over the years within the chemical industry and even in the upper reaches of the

He maintained these contacts with frequent and lavish banquets, with jobs for officials' children. loopholes in present laws and regulations, and many gifts and

"Every time Chen came to Peking," a news agency commentator wrote, "he would bring a lot of gifts — peanuts, sesame oil, dates, mutton, chicken, dog meat and rabbit."

The news agency said that in four years Mr. Chen had defranded more than 50 organizations and 200 government and party offi-

For all that, he apparently took relatively few of the millions of dollars he might have had access to. He raised his salary from the equivalent of \$38 a month, the average wage of a factory worker, to \$140, close to what a department head in an industrial ministry is paid, and treated himself to the privileges such a minister would have, but not much more.

### Separatists in New Caledonia Plan To Establish Melanesian Regions

Rement
NOUMEA, New Caledonia — New Caledonia's main independence movement has announced that it will try to establish a series of senarate Melanesian regions throughout the South Pacific island group as a first step toward declaring independence from

Leaders of the Union Caledonicane said the program, to be carried out during the coming year, would include occupation of land held by European settlers.

The policy was decided on Saturday by a three-day Union Calédonienne congress, attended by 300 delegates, in Lifou, one of the Loyalty islands off the east coast of New Caledonia's main island Grandeterre.

It marks a radicalization of the union that - like other independence movements here — has become more extreme since the murder two months ago of Pierre Declercq, the union's secretary-

by next Sept. 24, the 127th anniversary of French annexation of the nickel-rich territory.

New Caledonia's 60,000 Melanesians are outnumbered by a combination of 50,000 Europeans and 30,000 Polynesians and

Union leaders said the Melanesian regions would be established

other peoples that favor continued links with Paris. Because of this, a democratic vote in favor of independence is practically impossible, and observers said the decision appeared to be an attempt to exploit the greater strength of the Melanesians in

France's Socialist government has promised wide-ranging re-forms to correct the traditional economic and social disadvantages of the Melanesians, but it has indicated that independence could come only through a democratic vote.

### High Soviet Defense Ministry Official, Mikhail Grigoriev, Is Reported Dead

MOSCOW — Col. Gen. Mikhail Grigoriev, 64, who was once second in command of Soviet strategic rocket forces, has died, the military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda

Gen. Grigoriev was first deputy commander-in-chief of Soviet strategic rocket forces for 13 years and later held a senior post inside the central apparatus of the Defense Ministry, the paper said.

Antonio Dovali Jaime MEXICO CITY (AP) - Anto-nio Dovali Jaime, 76, director of

### Ukrainian Activist Reportedly Jailed

MOSCOW - Alexander Paritsky, a prominent Ukrainian Jewish activist, has been sentenced to three years in a labor camp after being convicted of slandering the Soviet state, friends of his family

The 43-year-old electronics engineer was sentenced Friday after a three-day trial in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov, the friends said

Mr. Paritsky, who was arrested Aug. 28, was reported to have played a leading role in organizing school programs for college-age Jews who were denied admission to state universities after their parents applied to emigrate to Israel. Mr. Paritsky, his wife and their two daughters, had applied unsuc-cessfully to emigrate there in 1977.

the state oil monopoly Pernex during the 1970-76 administration of President Luis Echevarria, died here of cancer Wednesday night, family members said.

#### Al Momaday

JEMEZ SPRINGS, N.M. (AP) — Al Momaday, 68, an American Indian artist who won international recognition for his oil paintings of Indian cultural themes, has been found dead in his home, apparently of natural causes, police said.

### Yosef Kremerman

TEL AVIV (AP) — Yosef Kremerman, 56, a confidant of Prime Minister Menachem Begin since they served together in the anti-British underground, died Thursday of a heart attack, officials said. Mr. Kremerman, who after independence became a wealthy industrialist, was elected to the Knesset in 1959 and served as treasurer of the Hernt or Liberal Party in Mr. Begin's ruling Likud coalition.

### Giovanni Benelli

BOLOGNA (AP) - Giovanni Benelli, 90, the founder of the Benelli motorcycle dynasty, died in a local hospital Friday after a brief illness, his family reported. The Benelli factory, which he opened in Pesaro in 1911, produces rifles and motorcycles.

## Washington Gets More Samples Of Alleged Hanoi Toxic Weapon

By William Branigin Washington Post Service

BANGKOK - The U.S. Embassy here has received new samples of alleged toxic substances that, if tests prove positive, could show Vietnamese occupation forces used chemical weapons against Cambodian guerrillas as recently as last week.

The samples were collected by members of the ousted Khmer Rouge forces in southwestern Cambodia near the Thai border and passed to the U.S. Embassy through intermediaries, a diplomat said. He said a brief note with the materials, which include leaf samples with brownish stains, said an airplane dropped the chemicals on a Khmer Rouge area on Nov. 10. The note from the Khmer Rouge did not elaborate.

The samples, now scaled inside a diplomatic pouch marked with warnings against contamination, are being sent to the United States

Although official Khmer Rouge battle claims and public charges of Vietnamese atrocities in Cambodia are usually given little credibility bere, the diplomat said samples of chemical warfare substances col-lected by the Khmer Rouge have proved genuine in the past.

One such sample, he said, was among the new "physical evi-dence" amnounced by the State Department earlier last week.

The note's brief description of the alleged chemical warfare incident resembled accounts of "yel-low rain," the supposedly poison-

### Injunction Halts New Spy Charges By Sunday Times

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — A British High

Court judge has granted an injunction stopping publication of the
names of two men that The Smith day Times alleged were Soviet spies who penetrated the U.S. gov-ernment and the United Nations in the 1940s. The injunction, granted Saturday as the paper was pre-paring to publish the story, runs until Thursday, the paper said. It said the allegations concern the activities of Communicst activ-

ists in the spy ring beaded by Anthony Blunt, the former art adviser to Queen Elizabeth II. It said the two Communists lived in the United States "and moved in the upper echelons of American political

It did not say whether the men were British or American. But it said they had close ties with both the White House and the United Nations and, "on at least one occasion, helped write a speech for a former American vice president," who was oot identified.

UN investigators left with some used against opponents of the specimens of alleged chemical war-Vietnamese-backed government in fare contamination that were given neighboring Laos for several years. The delivery of the samples fol-lowed visits to Thailand by a UN to them and some alleged specimens that they collected themteam of chemical warfare experts

### Spain Communists Suspend Deputies

The Associated Press MADRID - The provincial

committee of the Spanish Communist Party in Madrid suspended five municipal deputies from their city hall posts and warned them if they did not resign from their du-ties by Monday they would be expelled from the party.

The suspensions Saturday were made two days after the Commuuist Party expelled six members of its Central Committee, including party theoretician Manuel Azcarate and parliament member Pilar Bravo. tt also ordered lesser sanctions against t20 party leaders

from the northern Basque region. The disciplinary steps were ordered by party Secretary-General Santiago Carrillo, who was angry over the members' support of a merger of Basque Communists with Basque nationalists. The merger also received wide backing in Valladolid, Salamanca and Alicante provinces

# Pour Homme Un parfum singulièrement masculin. Parfums WESSAINT/AURENT



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### Reagan's Real Problem

The political and economic history of the last two years can be acidly summarized in the answer to one question, which was asked in January, 1980, during the first Republican debate of the presidential campaign: "How can any president curb inflation, cut taxes, increase defense spending and balance the budget all at the same time?" John Anderson gave an answer that has survived to haunt the Reagan administration: "It's very simple. You do it with mirrors."

Now the mirrors have broken.

However contrite David Stockman is, his revelations in The Atlantic Monthly prove the accuracy of the Anderson insight. The metaphors have changed; Stockman speaks of Trojan horses and greedy hogs. But the meaning is the same: The administration has known for months that its economic policy cannot work - but has pretended to the public that it could.

Now the public knows the truth, too, and with any sort of luck Reagan will be forced to face his problem.

The problem is not what to do about David Stockman, damaged credibility and all That is minor compared with the real problem: what the president should do about his economic program. Will the administration finally devise a program that responds to the truth, or to political pretense?

There is still time, but not much. The greatest risk is that when the current recession ends - probably around mid-1982 fiscal and monetary policy will again be on a collision course. That could usher in another stunted recovery and yet another Reagan

That is a grim scenario, but not farfetched. The administration has wisely abandoned

trying to balance the budget by 1984. But it is not clear that the deficit will shrink even by then. If this prospect does not improve by the time the recession ends, the Federal Reserve Board will weigh in again with high interest rates to beat inflation back - and cut the recovery short.

The only way out for Reagan is the way Stockman has urged on him for months: Get serious about the deficit.

The place to begin is defense, which the budget director thinks may yield \$30 billion in waste. The case has not been made for spending \$20, \$30 or \$40 billion on the B-1 bomber. In the civilian area, the president will have to face up to trimming the growth of entitlement programs, particularly Social Security and federal pension plans.

Cutting spending alone won't be enough. Swallowing his pride, the president needs to plan now for new taxes once the recession ends, starting with new excise taxes on cigarettes and alcohol; user fees for those who benefit from harbors, waterways, airports and irrigation projects; a gasoline tax to encourage conservation.

He could also pull off his shelf a plan to close \$20 billion of tax "loopholes" that Stockman prepared earlier this year. What better time to chip away at unjustified and inefficient tax subsidies like the oil-depletion allowance and at least some part of the home-mortgage interest deduction?

David Stockman's story demonstrates that such ideas are not welcome at the White, House. Reagan clings, or pretends to cling, to the economic theory that lowering taxes is enough to raise the tide, and all the boats. But now the tide is out — and so is the truth.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### View to Space and Back

Few questions are as enticing, as able to seduce our minds into timeless speculation and fantasy, as one of the oldest: Are we here on Earth really alone in the universe? And if we are, why did it happen on this planet, and how did it happen? Is the miraculous phenomenon of life that is everything to us possibly just a one-time experiment in an otherwise empty cosmos?

But science is edging closer to partial answers. The latest in a series of reports by the Space Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences (Origin and Evolution of Life — Implications for the Planets: A Scientific Strategy for the 1980s) reveals some surpris-

The board reports, first of all, that on the basis of studies of the information sent back by the Viking missions to Mars, "we conclude that Mars is no longer a target for the direct search for life in the solar system" and "there is no evidence for current life on Mars." And because there is "strong evidence' that none of the other planets of their "We view the search for present life in the solar system as completed.5

On the other hand, the chemical precursors of life, especially molecules containing the key element carbon, have been found elsewhere in the solar system, in comets, asteroids, interstellar space and in the atmospheres of the outer planets and their satellites. Studies of these still largely unexplored

parts of space may tell us a lot about what is necessary for the beginning of life. And there is still the hope that "although we are probably alone in the solar system, we may not be alone in the universe."

It is to the study of our own planet, the Space Science Board believes, that science must turn to unravel further the mysteries of life. Satellite technology and remote sensing techniques for the first time make it possible to do this. Scientists now believe that life does not passively fit itself into an acceptable physical environment. Instead, recent studies lead them to think that life can alter and has profoundly altered the physical characteristics of this planet — its atmosphere, solid surface and water. Therefore, concludes the board, a major scientific goal of the coming decades "becomes the untangling of the dynamic processes that maintain Earth as a planet and sustain life."

That research will lead in two directions: to an understanding of our past and to the hope of maintaining a healthy planet in the future. Far more than other forms of life, human technology can alter the planet's ability to sustain life — and may already be doing so, perhaps in irreversible ways. The board mentions deforestation, the accumulation of wastes and the rapid extinction of species as examples. Planetary research may eventually make it possible to predict, and possibly to control, these and other trends.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## On Big Steel's Big Club

Barely a year after Big Steel pushed the Carter administration to give it more protection against imports, the industry is back asking for more. But this time it's pounding on the door of an administration pledged to free-market competition.

The industry carries a big club: a longstanding legal right to ask for compensatory tariffs whenever it can prove that foreigners are "dumping" steel in America at belowcost prices. So the Reagan administration, like its predecessors, is caught between what is legal and what is best.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige approaches the problem with welcome sensitivity. To head off new complaints by domestic steel companies, he is preparing to file several of his own, charging European governments with dumping or with unfair export subsidies. But his aim is not to engage the Europeans in a nasty trade war; he hopes to gain time to work out an informal accord with them.

The stakes in this contest are high. The industrial world, even before the current recession, had excess steelmaking capacity, and American producers are handicapped by aging plants and costly labor contracts. European governments are under severe political pressure to keep their mill workers employed. And the rising value of the dollar encourages them to move in on the American market.

When U.S. steelmakers demanded tariffs on imports in 1977, the Carter administration beat back the threat by introducing a

"trigger" system, which puts an artificial floor under import prices. That resulted in higher prices for American antos, bridges and railroad cars. The only real winners were the steel companies and their workers, who preserved contracts that give them wages at least 50 percent higher than those of other industrial workers.

President Carter was forced to raise the trigger prices again a year ago, this time to prevent suits against European imports. But the producers are still not satisfied; even those new trigger prices, they say, no longer keep out illegally priced imports.

The task before Baldrige is twofold. He needs somehow to pacify the industry without forcing the hard-pressed Europeans into retaliating against American goods. In theory there is room to maneuver. Governments on both sides of the Atlantic stand to gain if they can gradually eliminate excess and inefficient steel production. But it is also imperative that the American government quit pampering steel or any other industry by underwriting management mistakes and excessive labor costs.

Big Steel will benefit enough from this year's reductions in corporate taxes and delays in the imposition of costly environmental standards granted earlier. For all this, it owes the nation more than inflationary wages and political problems with Europe. The law may be on the industry's side. The

THE NEW YORK TIMES. .

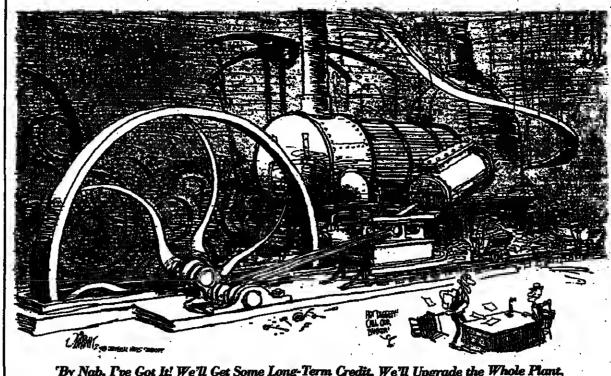
### Nov. 16: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1906: The Flying Machine

LONDON - Though English people have been slow, as they were in the case of automobilism, to take the same interest in aerial navigation as other European nations, the enthusiasm that they are now displaying was manifested by the large and interested audience that assembled yesterday at the Royal United Service Institution to listen to the lecture of recent progress in aerial navigation. Sir Hiram Maxim said: "In my own experiments, I have found the lifting power of the aeroplane to be greater than has ever been suspected. My own experience tells me that there cannot be any question of the future of the flying machine. It is coming, whether we like it or not

### 1931: Citroën After Ford

PARIS - Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "M. André Citroën is an eminent manufacturer who has achieved a great success, largely by frankly adapting to the requirements of the automobile industry in France whatever he has found suitable to it in new methods at Detroit. Henry Ford has blazed a route of progress not only for him, but for many other enterprising industrialists. M. Citroën's view of the great quantitative gap between production and con-sumption, which for the last few years has put manufacturing and commerce awry, is that of the clever businessman, and he preaches an economie gospel that, he believes, should be carried to all the backward nations."



By Nab, I've Got It! We'll Get Some Long-Term Credit, We'll Upgrade the Whole Plant, We'll Hire More Workers, They'll Buy More, We'll Have the Country Moving Again!

### Reagan and the Press:

### • The Problem May Be Lack of Practice

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - President Reagan asked reporters at his news conference last week to remember that the words they write are read all around the world and to consider whether the message they send is helpful or destructive to America's interests.

Whatever you think of that plea, the fact is that the most important message is the one the president himself conveys by his words and demeanor on public oc-casions. For the most part, those appearances have been helpful to Reagan in ad-vancing his goals. His wit, his good na-ture and his rehearsed eloquence stand him in good stead, whether he is deliver-ing a toast at a banquet, a brief political speech or a televised policy address. But at the last two news conferences, the impression he has created has been

one of a man under great strain. The comments on Capitol Hill and in embas-sies suggest that the tension and anxiety the president displays when answering questions about his policies are beginning to cause concern among those in the United States and abroad who look to

the White House for leadership.

Anxiety is being expressed by members of the White House staff who have come to view each press conference as a hurdle that must be negotiated with care. They have adopted what my colleague Martin Schram accurately describes as a "damage-control" philosophy for dealing with the press conferences: Schedule them infrequently, slow down the pace of questioning by lengthy answers, and hope that Reagan gets out of them with-

That is a defensible, if obviously de-

fensive, strategy. The practical problem is that the president is so strained in executing it president in manner and nervons in speech - that he undercuts the effort to build confidence in his leadership. The relaxed sense of command and self-control that he communicated so advantageously in his 1980 campaign de-bates and in almost every formal speech he has made as president turns into a very tentative and tense performance in

the press conferences. Explanations abound. Some say the president's hearing impairment forces him to strain to bear the questions and puts him on edge even before he gives his answers. His aides have tried to reduce this problem by installing an amplifier in his podium.

#### Index Cards at Hand

Others say it is the mental gymnastics of the news conference that the president finds intimidating. He works best when he knows the topic in advance and has his index cards at hand, with the points he wants to make. In the news conferences he held in his eight years as governor of California, the custom was to exhaust one topic before shifting to a new one. He seemed more comfortable with that more structured format,

His critics put forward a much harsher theory: Reagan is under strain because he has such a shaky grasp of the policies for which he is formally responsible that he has a dickens of a time remembering what it is that he is supposed to say about such-and-such a subject.

If that is right, then we are really in trouble — not just this administration

When, a full week later, the presi-

dent was still unable to say where the truth lay, that is "disarray"

"Everything turned out just fine" at last month's Cancún sum-

mit on economic development, the

the Canadians, or the Mexicans or

any of the less-developed coun-

tries, whose hopes for a grander

outcome were dashed, if they were

very pleased," as Reagan claimed.

Ask the Mexicans, with whom the president says the United

States has "a better rapport" than "we've ever had," how they feel

about his administration's policy

Arms Race

And ask responsible leaders in

Europe whether they would agree with the president when he says "I

don't think we've ever had a

stronger relationship" with the Eu-

ropean allies. Some will tell you

that relations have never been

rankles in Europe, as a sign of

deco-down disinterest in arms con-trol. Large majorities — and not just a handful of young "peace-protesters" inflamed by Soviet "disinformation," as Vice Presi-dent Bush would have us believe — oppose the development of U.S. theater nuclear forces in Belgium

ter nuclear forces in Belgium

A member of the West German

Bundestag who is a strong TNF supporter complains that the

Reagan administration officially

and openly comes across as "pro-jecting the specter of an unbridled arms race."

West Germany's Chancellor

Helmut Schmidt had a near revolt

in his Cabinet when Reagan first

talked loosely about the possibility

of a battlefield nuclear war con-

fined to Europe. Almost alone he

cooled down his rebellions col-

leagues, according to an official

who was present, arguing that Reagan was new, inexperienced, and needed help. So the president

delivered another disquisition on

the subject at his news conference.

ternal political problems that work

to undermine alliance purposes.

To be told there are no problems is

worse than an insult to their intel-

ligence; to the extent that they be-

lieve that Reagan really believes

his foreign policy accomplish-ments have been rather "astound-

ing," their already shaky reliance

on American leadership is unlikely

"every word," in which case they will perhaps discover in the dic-

tionary that to "astound" means to

01981, The Washington Post.

bewilder by sudden surprise.

Unless, of course, they do weigh

to be reinforced.

Europe's leaders have serious in-

Reagan's rejection of Salt-2 still

in El Salvador.

more precarious.

and the Netherlands.

resident said. Ask the French, or

doubled and re-doubled.

but the country and the world. But before accepting that gloomy conclusion, I would like to see how Reagan would do if he were holding a press conference of some kind every week.

He did that when he was governor. But as president, he has held five news conferences in 10 months. On that schedule, every one becomes a very big deal — a

big mental hurdle.

The Reagan we have seen at the last couple of news conferences reminds me of the uptight, unhappy Reagan of the Iowa cancus period early in 1980, when his then manager, John P. Sears, was trying to shield him from the press and the public. When Reagan campaigned in-frequently, under Sears' constraints, he was poor. When he was unleashed in New Hampshire, he was terrific.

So it is, I suspect, with the news con-ferences. People like my colleague Lou Cannon who covered him in California remember those gubernatorial news conferences not as ordeals to which Reagan submitted but as opportunities which he exploited easily to carry his message to

the people.

Maybe he's lost the knack, now that he is 10 years older. But my guess is that he's just not getting enough practice to feel comfortable in the news conference format. If he had a regular schedule for alternating weeks of big televised news conferences and small Oval Office inter-views with some of the White House regulars, my guess is that he would be better briefed by his staff on a wide range of issues, and much better prepared to dis-

n. 01981, The Washington Past.

### • His Words Astound

By Philip Geyelin existence of anything remotely resembling" that idea the next day.

WASHINGTON - Right up to the final passage in President Reagan's foreign policy progress report at last week's news con-ference, you could have kept telling yourself that he really didn't mean it, that it was a mite selfserving, a trifle hyperbolic but harmless — if you didn't take it

But then the president told us. in effect, to take it seriously: "It behooves all of us to recognize that every word uttered here in Washington winds up, by way of ambassadors and embassics, in all the other countries of the world." We should "reflect," he said earnestly, on whether what is said in Washington is going to "aid in what we're trying to do ... or whether it's going to set us back."

The conclusion I come to is that the six or seven utterably unbeliev-able things the president said about his foreign policy are going to set him back — perhaps even way back, if the people of influence in other countries of the world actually believe that he be-

Reporters present laughed when the president said, "There is no personal animns, and there is no bickering or back-stabbing going on around here — we're a very happy group." From their daily rounds, the reporters know better. But it is not a langhing matter if the president really believes it, and wes as well that the "picture that has been given of chaos and disarray" is the invention of the press and a "disservice to the

### Disarray

The press may well be a willing collaborator in the conveying of official animus. But if the presi-dent doesn't know that the bickering and backbiting is real, he is dangerously removed from what is happening in his foreign policy-making apparatus. It was Secre-tary of State Haig, after all, who publicly made the accusation of "guerrilla warfare" within the pres-ident's "happy group." And it was Haig who spoke of a

"demonstration" nuclear warning shot as NATO doctrine in Europe, in open congressional testimony; and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who flatly denied "the

### -Letter-

Urban Witchcraft

Urban witch doctors are thriving not only in Africa (IHT, Nov. 4) but also in France, to judge from the 19 advertisements for astrologers, clairvoyants, fortunetellers, magicians, etc., in a recent

T. GUEBRE XABIFIER.

## 3 Possibilities

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In two recent instances President Research dent Reagan denied the truth, accusing the press of "misinterpreting" what he and his closest aides had been saying.

At a news conference more than a month ago he

read a prepared statement unmistakably directed to Israel and its supporters: "While we must always take into account the vital interests of our allies ... it is not the business of other nations to

make American foreign policy."

When asked later if he had implied that Israel and its supporters were interfering with his foreign policy, Reagan assumed an injured innocence: "I know some people took it that way, but that was misinterpreted. I was terribly upset when I discovered that ome Isracli supporters believed I was aiming at them. I was not ..."

That position is unconnected with reality. The pur-

pose of his words "not the business of other nations" was to get Israel to back off.

The second false claim of misinterpretation took place early this month when Secretary of State Haig launched a counterattack against White House Chief of Staff James Baker and National Security Adviser Richard Allen. Haig charged he was the object of a "guerrilla campaign" by top White House officials he would not name. As columnist Jack Anderson was about to write of the sceretary's incipient departure, Haig panicked and begged the president to call and wave him off the story. Reagan complied.

### Nobody Believed Him

Over the sound of sniper fire between the White House and the State Department, the president pre-tended to believe that all the noise has been inspired by mischievous reporters. He insisted that reports of backbiting had "absolutely no foundation."

Again he was denying reality. The truth, as any Washington reporter will attest, is that it is hard to avoid being buttonholed by high White House aides complaining about Haig, or by State officials running down Richard Allen and (more gingerly) Defense

Secretary Weinberger.

Belatedly, the president realized that nobody believed him. Even the most avid pooh-poohers of backbiting knew that real bites were being taken out of real backs. Finally, the two leading suspects were called on the Oval Office carpet and told to cut it out. White House spokesmen said the knock-heads session was about "coordination."

Why is Reagan pulling the plug on his reservoir of credibility with these flights from reality? Three possibilities exist.

• The first is that he is the legendary good schnook who trustingly accepts all "not-me, Boss"

The second is that he is assuming the shiftiness of office, and is now willing to mislead the public by blaming the press for misinterpretation.
The third — and likeliest — is that he is falling

into the trap of believing what he wishes were true.
6/981, The New York Times.

### The Third Party / To Arms Talks

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — The next stage in the long argument over I the role of nuclear weapons in the Atlantic Alli-ance is about to start, with Soviet-American negotiations scheduled this month on limiting theater nuclear forces. The talks were pledged in the 1979 NATO decision to deploy new U.S. missiles in Western Europe that could reach the Soviet homeland. But even rope that could reach the Soviet nomerand. But even before they begin, an evolution of artifacts has provoked new U.S.-European strains, leaving Western aims in confusion. Last week President Reagan again spoke of alliance doctrine countenancing the "possibility" of limiting a nuclear exchange to Europe.

The initiative for the new U.S. missiles came from

West German Chancellor Heimut Schmidt. He called attention in 1977 to Western Europe's increased vul-nerability because of new Soviet missiles, the mobile SS-20s with three warheads each. Europe's capacity to mobilize defenses could be wiped out at a blow,

Schmidt was concerned not only about the heightened threat, but the implications for an old NATO problem — how to make people, West and East, really believe that the United States would come to Enrope's rescue in case of attack. This is known as the

coupling decoupling issue.

When the Soviet Union developed nuclear missiles alongside its huge army, "coupling" referred to the U.S. threat of nuclear retaliation if the Russians moved westward. But Moscow's acquisition of intercontinental missiles that could hit the United States had a "decoupling" effect. It raised doubts about whether Americans would risk New York by attacking Moscow in defense of, say, Hamburg. Two years

ago, Henry Kissinger told Europeans the promise was only lip service and could not be counted on.

To make "coupling" more credible, and to give Washington choices other than apocalypse or impotence, President Kennedy changed the dooring to flexible response: Smaller American weapons, standard to the counter that the counter the counter the counter that the counter the counter the counter that the counter the counter the counter the counter that the counter the counter that the counter that the counter the counter that the counter tioned in Europe, could be used against a less than

full-scale Soviet attack.

But against SS-20s, Schmidt feared, this threat was not enough for deterrence. So apprehension over "decoupling" reappeared, and Washington agreed to develop new missiles to add to Europe's options.

When Jimmy Carter aigned the SALT-2 treaty with Leonid I. Brezhnev in 1979, everyone expected they would soon go on to negotiate a SALT-3. The first two agreements dealt only with antiballistic missiles and weapons with which one superpower could hit the other. But to Europeans, Soviet weapons that can reach from the Ukraine to Lisbon are strategic, And Moscow argued that American weapons that can reach its soil are strategic even if fixed from West Germany instead of North Dakota.

Plans for the new American weapons were linked to expectations of extending negotiations beyond the biggest missiles. Talks were offered even before the American missiles were built, in hopes that the Russians might agree to remove the SS-20s. But Moscow failed to react until just before the formal decision to declay the LIS weapons. By then, American officials. deploy the U.S. weapons. By then, American officials had cranked up their usual enthusiasm and taken over the burden of promoting the missiles from the Europeans. There was a tendency to forget the ori-gins of the idea, and the Europeans lapsed into familiar complaints about American arm-twisting.

New dimensions were added, partly because SALT-2 was not ratified and the new Reagan admin-istration seemed indifferent or even hostile to the whole idea of arms control. The Europeans had never intended to challenge the Russians to a few more laps



in the arms race and then keep matching them if they wouldn't slow down. But there was also an inherent difficulty: It is hard to imagine a European theaterweapons accord that would not include agreement on weapons deployed outside the specified area that could be moved in at short notice. Yet that is the current approach.

Europeans are skeptical about U.S. intentions: Is Washington really putting Europe's security first, or does it just want to make and distribute more missiles? If so, the theater nuclear force issue might "decouple" rather than tighten alliance bonds. It could mean that Washington was preparing for a nuclear exchange in Europe while escaping devastation at home. This fear suddenly swept through public opinion on the Continent, although government experts knew that a limited exchange had always been an element of "flexible response" and, in fact, should be seen as reinforcing U.S. commitment to Europe. couple" rather than tighten alliance bonds. It could Of course, European governments are democratic

and have to respond to public pressure. They are emphasizing the "zero option" of negotiations now, the chance that the Russians will agree to dismantle their missiles. But that is almost certainly unrealistic and risks laying the ground for serious distillusion-ment and rejection of the whole theater nuclear force

idea, leaving the Soviet threat in place.

The switch in perceptions has to do with climate.

The debates were allowed to veer away from deterrence and to sound like plans for fighting a war, while Reagan administration alarums and the economic crisis have darkened the horizon.

Moscow propagandists have made up for earlier inattention to NATO's plan, although they can't be blamed for the European reaction, which is basically a gut judgment of threat. Some people fear there is more danger of American bravura sparking a war than of Soviet attack. They will propose American than of Soviet attack. They will oppose American

missiles, whether Soviet missiles point at them or not.

Moscow's argument that missiles are targets, and that they wouldn't target a country which housed no nuclear wespons, is alluring in a time of fear. A Soviet submarine bearing atomic arms has sneaked into Swedish waters, but the claim attracts those who want to believe. It is true that only the United States has ever used a nuclear weapon.

This is a queasy aumosphere for negotiations. In-

stead of relying on the enthusiastic support from Eu-rope expected after the invasion of Afghanistan, Washington will have to keep two bargaining partners in mind at the table — the Russians, and West European public opinion. 6/981, The New York Times.

## Heralden Tribune

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## 5 Steel Exporters Face U.S. Charges

By Jane Seaberry ashington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has sent a warning to foreign steel producers, saying it will charge Romania, Beigium, Brazil, South Africa and France with unfair trade practices involving their steel exports.

The action, labeled "dangerous" by the EEC, accuses all of the foreign governments except Romania of injuring U.S. steelmakers by subsidizing the production of steel that they then sell in the United States at unfairly low prices. Romania will be charged with dumping that is, with injuring the U.S. steel market by selling steel there below what it cost to rathe it. here below what it cost to make it. Both actions could result in stiff duties levied against the five countries' steel exports to the United

The countries are geographically diverse and the products so im-portant as to put world producers on notice that the United States is serious about enforcing its trade laws," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Friday.

The action is the first of its kind by the government, and it threatens to set off a trade war with Europe, which considers initi-ation of such complaints by the U.S. government a hostile gesture. An official of the EBC, representing France and Belgium, repeated their contention that the action is "dangerous and questionable" and added, "We're not concerned that the cases chosen by the Commerce Department show convincing proof of injury.

The cases involve carbon steel plate, except for France, which is accused of subsidizing bot-rolled

"We applaud the action of the Department of Commerce in commencing its countervailing duty and dumping investigations," said a spokesman for the American Iron and Steel Institute, "These actions confirm what the steel industry has been saying for a long time about the nature and pervasiveness of foreign steel subsidies."

Several U.S. steel companies have said they may file their own complaints as well. For example, U.S. Steel Corp. said it will file at least nine countervailing-duty and dumping complaints against Euro-pean steelmakers by Dec. 1. U.S. Steel Chairman David M. Roderick had said that he will file complaints because the Commerce De-. partment's plan "wasn't broad

By Pranay B. Gupte

New York Times Service

TUNIS - Discovery of two ma-

jor oil deposits here is easing Tuni-

sia's worry that the rapid depletion

of existing resources would force it to import rather than export oil

The discoveries also could ease

Oil exports currently constitute

political tensions with Libya, which borders Tunisia on the east.

Tunisia's biggest source of reve-oue, fetching this North African

nation more than \$600 million a

This sum, plus about \$550 million from the booming tourism industry and another \$250 million

from the sale of phosphates, helps to keep Tunisia's current account

deficit to about \$300 million a

Until about three weeks ago,

Tunisian and Western economists were convinced that by 1984, Tuni-

sia's oil resources at the Borma and Ashtart fields, its two big pro-ducers, would run out and the country would be left without al-

Tunisia produces about 120,000

barrels of crude oil a day but is not a member of OPEC. The country

consumes half of its oil domestical-

ly, and government figures show that the country's energy con-sumption has been increasing by 12 percent a year. "Tunisia's con-

Call them now!

cannot generate sufficient

ternative resources.

within the next three years.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Interna-tional Trade Commission, in an unrelated steel case, said Friday that the government should continue to investigate charges of dumping brought by Lukens Steel against a Japanese producer of steel-clad plate because a "reasonable indication" exists that the U.S. firms have been or will be in-

The commission's decision does not mean the Japanese company is guilty of dumping but that enough evidence exists to warrant further investigation. The case, which could take several months, now goes to the Commerce Department to determine whether the Japanese steel was sold here at less than its



Bernard Hanon ... Responding to energy crisis

## Renault Sees New Robots Building Profit as Well as Cars

By Paul Lewis New York Times Service

DOUAL France - Resembling giant yellow insects, the robots lift their supple teotacles as each slab of silvery metal, suspended from a chain drive, edges by. The black pincer-heads bob and weave, biting six or seven times amid a hissing cascade of golden

The scene is Renault's new automobile plant here in northern France, where the latest in automated equipment, manufactured by a Renault subsidiary, is busy building the new R-9, Renault's version of a world car. Renault, which has been run by the government since Charles de Gaulle nationalized it after World War II, has emerged as an ag-gressive and technologically advanced anto producer, the maker of France's best-selling cars with an expected 40 percent of the do-

mestic market this year. Here at Douzi, the competitive spirit of-ten said to be lacking in nationalized en-terprise is apparent. "With robots now doing 40 percent of the operations," said Edmond Pachura, the factory director,

"We're the leader in Europe and the U.S. and certainly as good as anything in Japan. Indeed, the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand likes to cite Renault's record under nationalization as it goes about putting other major French industries

under state control.

Nationalization can help sustain investment and employment during difficult times, the argument goes. The expendiume of about \$400 million for the new R-9 is cited as an example of such investment. While private investment stagnated in France last year and is expected to fall quite sharply in 1981, Renault increased its total investment spending nearly 70 percent in 1980 to \$800 million and is investing \$1 billion more this year despite an expected small operating loss. Renault profit in 1980 was 303 million French frances (\$55 million) on sales of 50 billion frances. on sales of 50 billion francs.

Whether employment will fare well remains to be seen. Although no one loses his job to a robot at Donai, attrition will inevitably cut the 7,300-man work force there. Of course, robots are not perfect either.

A Proliferation of Small Distributors in Japan

They break down from time to time, requiring expensive repairs, and they are expensive. The starting price for the simplest is about \$100,000 and the bill can quickly reach \$500,000.

This year Renault will produce slightly more than 2 million vehicles (54 percent for export), making it the world's sixth largest automobile maker. By 1985, thanks to the oew R-9, Renault hopes to raise total output to 2.5 million vehicles. France's other major car manufacturer is the Peugeot Group, which now controls Citroen and the former European branch of Chrysler. It expects a 38.8 percent share of the French market this

The R-9, which has just gone on sale in France and will be introduced in West Germany in December, already has been called "l'anti-Japonnaise," because it is a direct challenger to the Toyotas and Datsuns now sweeping into Western Europe, as well as to Ford's Escort series and General Motors'

The R-9 is similar to the Ford Escort, Volkswagen's Rabbit and the middle-of-theroad products of Nissan, Toyota and Gener-

al Motors. Renault's new model is not an exciting car, nor is it intended to be. It is a sensible looking medium-sized, economical family sedan aimed at what its project director Christian Martin, calls "a clientele attached to traditional values, who like classical-looking cars and generally only own one car, used mainly for weekends and vacations.

#### Europe's Answer

The R-9, a front-wheel-drive car available in 10 models based on the same chassis, will eventuality be manufactured or assembled Spain, Portugal, Mexico, South Africa and Taiwan. Renault also plans to build a U.S. version at the Kenosha, Wis., plant of American Motors, in which it has a 46.4 per-

"The R-9 is Europe's answer to the sec-ond energy crisis," said Bernard Hanon, who takes over as president and chief executive of Renault next month. [The current chief at Renault, Bernard Vernier-Palliez, is

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6)

### Japan Uses Wholesalers, Retailers As Market-Based 'Welfare System'

World Court concluded hearings last week on the dispute. The court is expected to hand down a deci-

sion in three months that could

serve as a guideline for the two

countries to negotiate on the ques-

tion of their respective shares of

other case of the politicization of

economics," said a senior Tunisian

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By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service OSAKA, Japan - In his demeanor, there is nothing to suggest that Isao Nakauchi is a radical. His manner is reserved, almost stolid, and his dress is conservative — navy blue suit, french cuffs and the metal-framed glasses worn by so many Japanese

Yet the 59-year-old president of Daiei Inc., this nation's largest retailer, has been a kind of revolutionary in Japanese industry. Starting in 1957 with just one store and 13 workers, Mr. Nakanchi introduced the supermarket concept to Japan. The mea-sure of his success is shown by the growth of Daici

since then. Today it is a trillion-yen-a-year diversified enterprise employing more than 17,000 persons and operating about 170 stores.

But Mr. Nakauchi has led an assault on one segment of Japanese society: The intricate network, built up over sengrations of more than 2 million dis built up over generations, of more than 2 million distribution and retail companies. The retailers in par-ticular tend to be small, family-run operations, with

fewer than four employees each.

Large-scale, efficient concerns such as Daiei can sell goods for less than the small retailers and often set up their own distribution systems.

But the distribution and retailing industries have traditionally served an important role in the Japanese economy. In the midst of Japan's rapid industrialization and urbanization, these two sectors have been a buffer, providing jobs for people released from the farms. The government to some degree encouraged their development by giving tax breaks to the proprietors of these small businesses.

Worried by the threat that Daici and other big operators posed to the small retailers and distributors Commerce De - and the unemployment that might result — the "wasn't broad government in the mid-1970s placed restrictions on the opening of large stores.

ry wells. Senior Western diplomats here say that by 1983, Tunisia will produce at least 50,000 barrels a day from wells in this area. The claims and counterclaims to an area of possible oil discoveries are not the heart of the dispute, officials here say. Rather, this is an area of the politicization of

money to afford large-scale imports of oil," a senior Western dip-

The first of the recent discoveries was in the Chott Jerid dry lake,

where an affiliate of the Standard

Oil of Indiana sank two explorato-

bere that it would sink about 30

The second find was near the eastern port resort of Sfax, where

another U.S. oil company, Hous-ton Oil & Minerals, tested deposits said to yield more than 10,000 bar-

rels a day from one well alone. Ex-

ploration is continuing, and West-

ern economists say they are opti-

"These two oil finds hold out

Adding to the concern of offi-

cials here over the energy outlook

has been a five-year dispute with Libya over drilling rights in the Mediterranean. Western sources have estimated that the Isis field,

beyond the Gulf of Gabes, which

borders the two nations, contains

at least 2 billion barrels of highquality, low-sulfur crude oil. Both Tunisia and Libya have

staked claims to this field, and the

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lomat here said.

wells in Chott Jerid.

If a company wanted to build a store of a certain size, it needed the permission of the local merchants' group. In 1978-79, those restrictions were tightened, reducing the store size that required local approval. This year, the small retailers are lobbying hard to tighten the guidelines further.

Mr. Nakauchi understands the reasoning behind

the government program. "This is part of Japanese type of welfare system," he explained. Indeed, one of the prevailing misconceptions about the Japanese economy is that it is uniformly efficient and productive. The success of Japan's showcase in-dustries, such as autos, steel and consumer electron-ics, understandably has drawn the interest and envy of foreigners. Yet alongside these models of competi-tive vigor are several industries best known for ineffi-ciency and waste, including large portions of the re-tailing and distribution industries, agriculture and

It is a welfare system that exists in the private sector. It means higher consumer prices and lower cor-porate profits in parts of the Japanese economy, but it also means much lower unemployment than in most Western nations. The unemployment rate in in Japan is about 2 percent, compared with 8 percent in

The efforts of the Japanese government to maintain these industries is also a key reason the distribution of income is so equitable here, which in turn is often cited as one explanation for the social cohesiveness of Japan. International comparisons of income distribution are difficult and inexact. But Japan probably has the most equally distributed income among its population of the developed nations, according to Hugh T. Patrick, a Yale economist and a specialist on Japan

That certain industries have become a kind of social service in Japan is less the result of government policy than of the happenstance of history, culture and politics. But the government is trying to soften

where oushore."

**CURRENCY RATES** 

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 13, 1981, excluding bank service charges

Cerrency Per

(a) Commercial frenc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of RIII. (x) Units of Libra.

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(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3) Oil Finds Ease Fears Over Depletion of Tunisia's Reserves

official at ETAP, the state-run oil

company. "The Libyans don't really need that oil — they have reserves of billions of barrels else-

In addition to the oil, the com-

panies are reported to have found

large amounts of natural gas. Tunisia currently imports most of its

gas, and at Chott Jerid alone the

gas reserves are said by

knowledgeable Western diplomats

to be at least 30 billion cubic me-

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5775 \*

71.225 31.836 0.2683 15.8225 4.7379

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such tight terms earlier this year.

than eight years. Argentina is another example of

## Protects Jobs but Keeps Consumer Prices High

	Japan	U.S.	W. Germany
Wholesolers	369,000	383,000	116,000
Retailers	16.7 million	1.86 million	346,000
Population per Wholesaler	315	565	535
Population per Retailer	69	117	179
Employees per Wholesoler	10.0	9.4	10.0
Employees per Retailer	36.6	8.1	6.1
Source: Dudwell Marketing Consultance			

### Liquidity in Credit Markets Lowers Cost of Borrowing

By Carl Gewirtz osal Herald Tribun

PARIS - Mideast and Japanese banks are adding conspicuous amounts of liquidity to the international credit market, helping to keep borrowing terms low for countries that otherwise could be expected to pay more, bankers active in the Euromarket report. Evidence of the market's liquidi-

ty is Denmark's ability to com-

#### SYNDICATED LOANS

mand a split 16-16 point margin over Libor on its \$250-million, 10-year loan. The terms, of course, match those Indonesia and Malyasia were just able to command. But Denmark's traditional lenders were unwilling to go beyond the six-year maturity they accepted on

borrowed \$250 million at a split %- 1/2 for 10 years, is looking for at least another \$150 million at the same terms. European bankers argue that Ireland, which they say has borrowed substantial amounts in private deals with individual banks, should normally not expect to repeat those low terms for more

how liquid the market is, At midyear, Argentina was effectively banned from the public market as its demestic economic situation became worrisome and banks re-

frained from making new commit-ments. By September, the situation had stabilized and Argentina returned to the market, but paying a much higher spread — I percentage point plus over the London interbank rate — compared with the 1/2- % point over Libor it paid at the start of this year.

The government itself reopened the market, paying a declining rate of 14 percentage point over Libor for the first two years, 11/2 percent over for the next three years and I percent over for the final two years. The pricing was deemed an market had moved, and managers were able to syndicate about 60 percent of the loan after increasing

Then came a \$200-million loan for Banco Nacional de Desarrollo, Argentina's national development bank. The eight-year maturity was a year longer than the central government had achieved thanks to slightly sweeter terms - 114 points over Libor for the first three years. 11/2 over for the next three and 1 point over for the final two years (Continued on Page 9, Col.1)

the total to \$600 million from the

### **Investors Greet Slump** In U.S. With Buying

By Carl Gewirtz

nai Herald Tribune PARIS - The bad news of economic recession in the United States was good news for bond markets last week with short-term

markets last week with short-term interest rates tumbling and analysts predicting more of the same as the slump deepens.

Overnight funds in New York ended the week at 12% percent, down from 13% percent on Monday, and Salomon Brothers economist. Hence Kaufener are disconnected to the second seco mist Henry Kaufman predicted that this key rate, from which all other dollar-based interest charges are scaled, could drop below 11

### **EUROBONDS**

percent by next month. Mr. Kaufman sticks by his warning that cert year there will be a whirlwind carrying interest rates to record highs. But in the near term, the trend is down.

Bond market operators and investors, who prefer the here and now to hazy scenarios of the future, only had eyes for the slide in interest rates and the concurrent rally in bond prices. Gains of up to 4 points - \$40 for each nominally valued \$1,000 security - were re-corded in the rush to buy highcoupon bonds.

The buying stampede pushed yields sharply lower. White Weld Securities calculated that the aver-

age yield to maturity on seasoned five-year issues dropped more than a full percentage point during the week to 14.27 percent from 15.46 percent recorded a week earlier. As would be expected, the decline in the long end of the market was less impressive — 14.53 percent for issues with a 15-year maturity compared with 15.17 percent a week

While the rally appeared to be running out of steam Friday, traders insisted it was merely a pause a consolidation of the gains accumulated over the past two weeks - in preparation for a new acceleration this week. This evidently was a widely held view as there was a paucity of oew issues coming to the market.

While borrowers have been yearning for a decline from the 17 percent peak set a few weeks ago to enable them to issue fixed-rate securities, and while investment bankers early this month predicted a flood of business if coupon levels got to the 15-percent range, the current view is that rates will drop much lower and borrowers now

prefer to wait. Those who cannot wait are going to the New York market, where rates have dropped faster and farther than in the Euromarket. The European Investment Bank, for example, whose out-(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)





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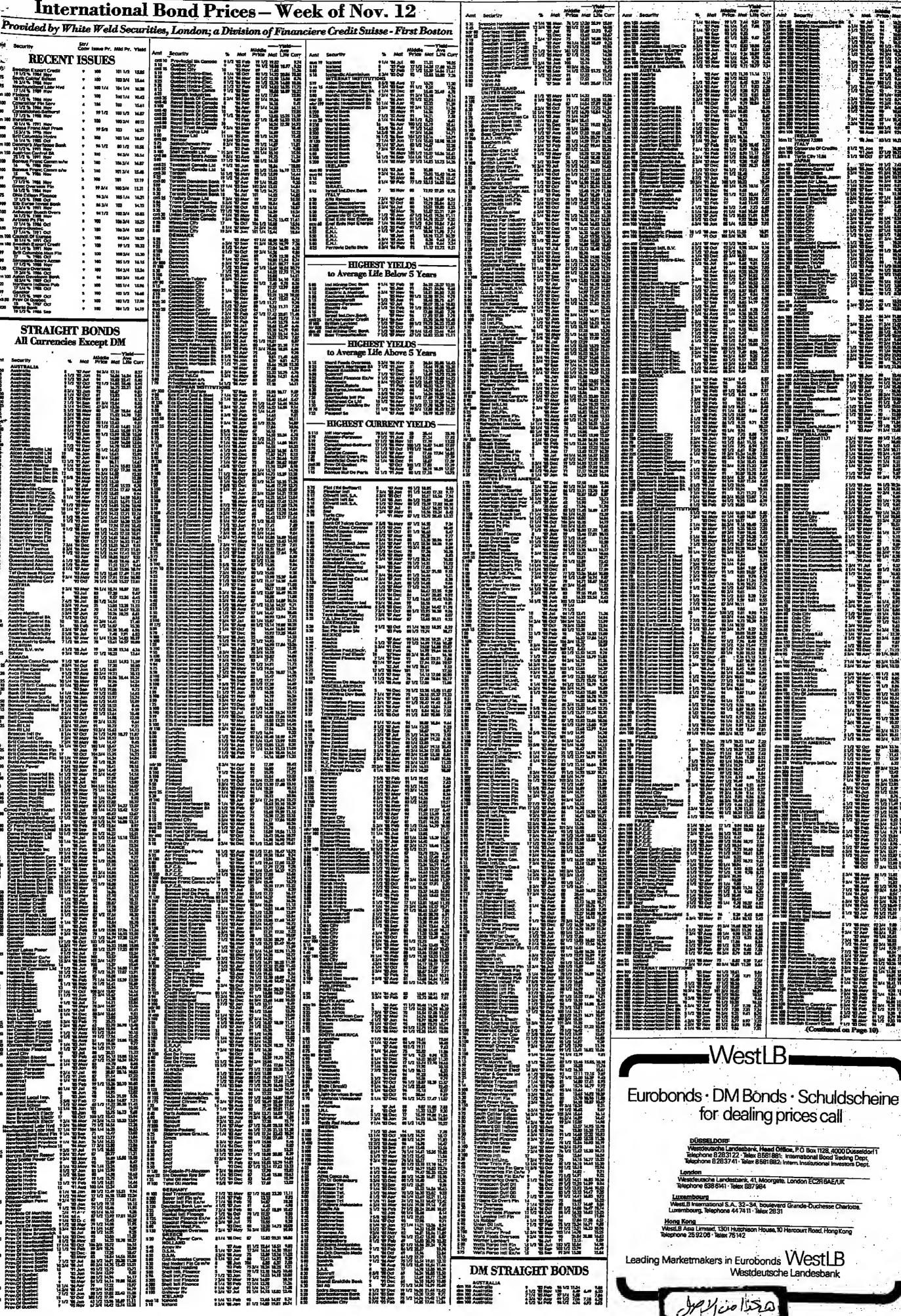
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November 9, 1981





## ه یکامن برمل

### **Prices of Metals Seen** Poised for an Upturn

By Lydia Chavez New York Times Service

NEW YORK - The market for metals may be languishing in re-cession, but the road back to higher prices — especially for copper, lead and zine - is not expected to be as arduous as it was after the sharp business downturn of 1974-75. In fact, many analysts contend that even a slight increase in de-mand could send prices soaring.

The basis for such optimism stems from the fact that metal producers, taking a lesson from six years ago, have kept inventories lean. They have also benefited from a few fortuitous coinci-

"The producers are better simuted than they were in 1975," said Robert Ganno, an analyst with the Commodities Research Unit, an independent research firm. "They have had the good business sense to hold down inventories."

After the 1974-75 recession, a After the 1974-73 recession, a price recovery was delayed as pro-ducers worked off big stockpiles, which had accumulated after producers underestimated the severity of the recession.

#### Lower Inventories

But now, as the U.S. economy enters a new downturn, inventories for copper, zinc and lead are much lower. Copper inventories in the United States, for example, now total 253,000 tons, significantly less than the 361,000 tons at the end of 1975.

"Copper is poised for a rapid increase in price, once the economy turns around," declared William Siedenburg an analyst with Smith Barney, Harris Upham. Baioe Kerr, president of

### Ruling on Appeal May End LTV's Bid for Grumman

NEW YORK - A three-judge federal appeals panel has upheld a lower court's ruling on LTV's \$450-million bid to take over Grumman, and Wall Street analysts believe the decision effectively means the bid will be dropped.

In the past LTV officials have said that if the appeals court upheld the lower court's injunction a ruling that prevents LTV from soliciting or paying for Grumman shares — the Dallas-based conglomerate would be forced to re-

On Friday, however, LTV Vice President Julian Schoor said that although the company was "disappointed," corporate officials "haven't had a chance to review the decision" or determine what source of action LTV will take.

But the choices facing LTV areto spend months or even a year in a lengthy antitrust trial or to call off its takeover attempt. Wall Street sources said they LTV to drop the bid.

(Continued from Page 7)

- and a slightly higher fee of 1.

Japanese banks took 50 percent

of this loan, and managers were able to sell down through syndica-

tion the remaining portion. Late Friday, bankers were still discuss-

ing with the Argentinians the mer-

its of increasing the size of the loan or simply allowing the spill over to flow into the upcoming \$400-mil-lion credit for Yacimientos Petroli-

feros Fiscales, the state oil compa-

oy, which is expected to offer

Such enthusiastic response nor-

mally would be expected to result

in lower borrowing terms, but bankers point out that Argentina

has already succeeded in extending

the maturity to eight years and they argue that the underlying eco-

nomic conditions do not warrant a

Japanese banks, which original-

ly were expected to take 50 percent of the \$500-million standby credit

Electricité de France marketed to back up commercial paper to be

sold in New York, wound up tak-

ing only 38 percent of the final amount, which was increased to

5700 million. French and Mideast banks accounted for 40 percent

and the remaining 22 percent was

spread among European institu-

Italian Borrower

bankers suggested that with the sharp rally in the New York bond market Credit Foncier might de-

cide to issue fixed-rate debt to lock

in what many here perceive to be

low long-term rates.

Crédit Foncier is next in line to tap the international market. But

cut in the margin.

terms identical to those of BND.

percent versus % percent.

Pennzoil, which produces copper and molybdenum, added, "We expect copper prices to recover nice-ly because of low inventories, but molybdenum is going to take a little longer."

Other executives, however, caution that what are now comfortable inventory levels could rise quickly if metal companies do not watch production levels carefully or if the upturn in the economy is delayed more than six months.

"I think we should probably be cutting back on copper very soon," said William Veenis, president of Veemetco, a metal trader.

The high level of interest rates has given producers an added incentive to watch inventories. They have also been aided by pure hap-

penstance. Geoffrey Croome, an analyst with the Commodities Research Unit, said that one reason copper inventories had dropped to a more acceptable level at the outset of this recession was a decision made last year by Anaconda to close a smelter and export copper concen-

trate to Japan. The price of copper is now down to about 82 cents a pound from 96 cents at this time last year. If the economy begins to recover in the middle of next year, the price of copper will jump to \$1.25 by the end of 1982, estimated Bette Rapatopoulos, an analyst at Bache Hal-sey Stuart Shields.

### Subsidiary Phased Out

By comparison, copper prices in 1976 rose only 4 cents a pound, to about 69 cents, because producers still had to work off their big inentories, analysts say.

The same situation exists for lead inventories, which are 93 percent lower than they were in 1975, and zinc inventories, which are 73 percent lower. If the economy turns strand by the middle of turns around by the middle of 1982, Mr. Veems estimated, lead could reach about 45 cents a pound and zine could reach 50

cents by the end of the year. Alvan Sage, a St Joe Lead and St. Joe Resources vice president, said the industry had managed to avoid high inventories because Gulf Resources & Chemical Corp. announced earlier this year that it would be phasing out operations of its Bunker Hill Co. if a buyer were not found. The subsidiary, based in Idaho, represents 20 percent of the domestic consumption of lead and zinc.

Analysts said their optimism about copper, lead and zinc did not apply to aluminum, nickel and molybdenum — especially mo-

Mr. Siedenburg said a turna-round in demand would probably solve the buildup of aluminum and nickel inventories, although the price reaction would not be as strong for those metals. "The metal that is fundamental-

ly in trouble is molybdenum," he said. "There are a lot of people who are going to bring on addiadd to the surplus."

Italy's state hydrocarbons agen-cy, ENI, will be coming to market for \$250 million for eight years with pricing based on the U.S.

prime or the adjusted rate for certi-

ficates of deposit. But the Bank of

Italy's recently inaugurated queue system may delay actual syndica-tion until sometime in the first

quarter, bankers report. In the

meantime, a syndicate will be put

together for a three-month bridge

syndicated loan for a sovereign borrower since British exchange

controls were lifted is being orga-nized for Sweden. The £150-mil-

lion, 10-year loan will carry a split

margin of %- 1/2 point over the in-

terbank rate. Sweden will have the

choice of drawing the loan in sev-

eral different currencies - includ-

ing the dollar, which would be

month Eurodollar rates are almost

a percentage point below Euroster-ling and the difference on the three-month rate is almost 1½

Extensions for Offers

But it is understood that Sweder

wants sterling and that the draw-

ing will be made in that corrency.

The low margin is then not quite so thin as it would appear as banks

with access to sterling deposits will

make the same kind of profits that

U.S. banks do by lending over the prime rate. Sweden will pick up

the cost banks incur on meeting re-

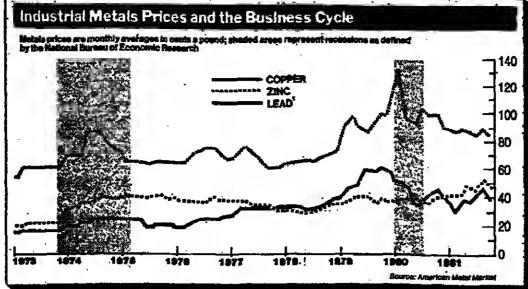
In Asia, the Bank of Thailand is

currently syndicating a \$250-million loan for eight years, offering to pay half a point over Libor —

down from the split 1/2- 1/4 point over Libor Thai borrowers paid

much cheaper for it now. Six

The first sterling-denominated



### Japan's Small Firms Play 'Welfare' Role

(Continued from Page 7) the blow of economic change in industries that for a variety of reasons are straggling behind, according to

Masaru Yoshitomi, chief economist of Japan's Economic Planning Agency.

"We're trying to keep this welfare within the market mechanism," Mr. Yoshitomi said, "But the basic direction of economic change is given by the mar-

The inefficiency of the small-scale retailers and dis-tributors as a mechanism for delivering goods to consumers is apparent in the high cost of many goods

here. Japanese products sometimes cost more in Ja-pan than they do in the United States. Foreign business executives and government offi-cials regard the distribution system as a restrictive barrier to selling in Japan. But the Japanese dispute this. Echoing the views of most Japanese government and business officials, Teruaki Konishi, a managing director of the Industrial Bank of Japan, said: "The Japanese distribution system is inefficient by American standards, but it is our system. Everyone has to

sell through it, our companies and foreign concerns

Japan has about half the population of the United States and it covers less area than the state of California, but it has nearly as many distributors and retailers as the United States.

Goods change hands more often between distribu-tors in Japan, before getting to the consumer, than is the case in most countries. In Japan the ratio of wholesale transactions for each retail sale in 1976 on average was 4 to 1, compared with 1.8 to 1 in the United States and West Germany. Each time one wholesaler sells to another distributor a profit is col-lected and the eventual price to the consumer in-

Even Daiei has recognized this, opening up many smaller convenience stores in recent years. And of Daici's president, Mr. Yoshitomi, "I'd call Nakanchi an 'evolutionary,' not a revolutionary. The change in the retailing and distribution industries is occurring, but it's taking place slowly. And that's as it should

cent, also ended the week at a

The only offering not mapped up was a \$50-million, 16-year roll-

ing-rate issue for OKG, a nuclear

coupon is to be fixed every four

years, at which time bondholders

have the choice of accepting the

new rate or requesting redemption at par. The initial coupon is ex-pected to be set at 15% percent.

The paper was quoted on a when-issued basis of 99, for a yield of

Only one issue is rumored to be

modest premium of 100%.

### **Renault Sees New Robots Building Stronger Profits**

(Continued from Page 7) leaving to become the oew French ambassador in Washington Renault, along with the big Jap-

anese and U.S. producers, is aiming squarely for the market middle and going all out for economics of

This, of course, is where robots come in. Renault believes that its 125 robots in operation at Donai fall of its own design and built by Renault-Acma] are 20 percent more productive than human labor, because they do not get bored doing the same job over and over and because the quality of their work is perfectly even. As a result, Renault hopes its

Donai factory, now producing about 650 R-9's a day, will increase output to 1,000 a day by the end of the year and reach 2,000 a day — or 500,000 a year — by the end of 1982. While secretive about precise production costs, Mr. Pathura, the plant manager, said he hopes that at peak production next year the R-9 will be coming off his assembly lines "cheaper than most of our rivals.

Renault executives are sticklers for precision when they talk about robots. In their eyes, the only ro-bots worthy of the name are those that can be taught to do new jobs

"reprogrammable" is the word

In addition to R-9s, the Dona plant is currently turning out small R-5s [called "Le Car" in the United States] as well as the bigger R-14s, which Renault does not sell in the United States. When the facto ry switches over to making R-9s full time next year, R-5 output will be transferred to other factories in

subsidary will take over production of the R-14. Already, the Douai robots have been taught to produce R-5s and

R-14s on the same line as the R-9. But when production of these smaller cars is moved next year, the robots will still be able to turn out 10 different versions of the Raccording to demand. The greater flexibility robots

give the factory in responding 10 the whims of a depressed market is one of the main arguments Renault management has used to calm trade union fears. No one has lost his job since the robots marched into the Douai factory, and management insists that nobody will be laid off as more and smarter robots gradually take up residence. But the factory's work force will decline in coming years through attrition. Few new workers are being recruited.

Instead, beeping porter robots, like something out of "Star Wars," scuttle by with heavy parts. Robots paint and polish, and "muscular" robots hoist and bolt engines. The new look in auto plants has arrived at Renault.

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MARK (Doubsch) 12,75%

### Investors Greet Slump in U.S. With Buying A \$100-million, seven-year issue

(Continued from Page 7) standing Eurobonds are yielding 15% percent, was able to sell 10-

year paper in New York to yield (at 14.65 percent) the equivalent of 15.20 percent. Finland sold fiveyear paper at 14% percent in New York, about half a percentage point below what it could have done here, bankers estimated.

One exception was Du Pont, which borrowed nearly \$4 billion to pay for its \$7.7-billion summer takeover of Conoco and which needs to reduce the amount of short-term debt outstanding and to stretch the remainder into longer term obligations, In fact, Moody's rating service shaved its triple-A rating of Du Pont's senior unsecured debt to double-A because

**Bought Deal** 

Du Pont's decision to go ahead despite the fact that the cost here was about 20 basis points (100 equal 1 percentage point) more expensive than New York was taken as a sign that it will tap the New York market shortly as well.

Despite the fact that the issue was a "bought" deal (terms and and shape was rather far from first was quoted Friday at 100%.

any 12-month period is more than

Elsewhere, Venezuela has asked

banks to extend by one week their offers to syndicate a \$500-million loan. Venezuela had been expected

Peru is in the market for \$300

million, offering to pay % point

over Libor for seven years — well below the split 1-1% point margin

it paid previously but for a maturi-

ty shortened by three years.
Mexico's state development
bank, Nacional Financiera, is seek-

ing an eight-year loan of \$500 million divided equally between a Eurodollar credit and a loan denomi-

ated in special drawing rights with

interest set at % point over Libor.

to announce its decision Friday.

50 percent

indications. Credit Suisse First Boston announced it had bought a \$250-million issue that would be marketed to yield between 141/2 and 14% percent — the lowest coupon on seven-year paper since

But in light of the overwhelming

demand, the size was increased to \$400 million and the coupon set at 14½ percent. Asked how a "bought" deal could be made so flexible, a CSFB spokesman ex-plained that the firm had imderwritten the deal at fixed conditions but told the borrower it would try to attain more attractive terms in the market. The Du Pont paper ended the week quoted at 99% for a yield of 14.65 percent.

Japan Airlines, which came to market for \$50 million for seven years, announced an indicated coupon of 151/2 percent but in light of the substantial demand curt the coupon to 154 percent and sold the paper at a discount of 99% to yield investors 15.37 percent. By the end of the week, the issue was quoted at 1021/2, an effective yield of 14.65 percent.

Transco, a U.S. pipeline and energy company, sold \$50-million of conditions fixed at the outset by seven-year paper at par bearing a the lead manager), the final size coupon of 16% percent. The issue

years and % point thereafter. The

terms match those paid recently by Carbocoal, but bankers justified

the tight conditions then by noting

that they were currying favor with Exxon, which was involved in that

The Dominican Republic's Sugar Council is in the market for

\$100 million. The loan, to finance

harvesting and exporting the sugar

crop, will run for uine months from first drawdown and pay 1% point over the three-mouth inter-bank rate.

From the United States, Middle

South Energy Inc., a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities, is seeking a

\$200-million, seven-year credit at 1

point over Libor.

in the pipeline - \$100 million of 10-year bonds for Household Finance. Goldman Sachs said it is planning an issue for the U.S. consumer credit group but declined to say when it would come to market. In the floating-rate market, Mer-rill Lynch is seeking \$100 million for times years, offering a quarterly coupon set at the offered rate for

promising this will never be set The Industrial Credit & Investment Corp. of India, guaranteed by the government, is raising \$30 million, offering a corpon set at a quarter-point over the six-month offered rate and guarantees this will not be set lower than 6½ per-Liquidity in Credit Market Holds Down Cost of Borrowing earlier this year. But the borrower Colombia is seeking \$200 mil-will pay a utilization fee of 1/16 lion for 10 years, offering to pay ½ percent if the average drawing in point over Libor for the first three

16.10 percent.

cent. A sinking fund reduces the average life on these 10-year notes to eight years. Canadian Dollar Sector

three-month Eurodollars and

The Bank of Tokyo (Curacao), guaranteed by the parent Japanese bank, is seeking \$100 million for 10 years, offering a coupon set at % point over the six-month in-terbank rate and guarantees a min-imum coupon of 5% percent. Noteholders have the option of requesting redemption at par after the seventh year. These notes are being sold in minimum denominations

of \$5,000. Arab Latin American Bank is offering \$40 million of five-year floating rate certificates of deposit. Sold in units of \$250,000, the notes will bear a coupon set at a quarter

point over the six-month interbank for Transcanada Pipeline, sold at par bearing a coupon of 16 per-

The Canadian-dollar sector remained buoyant thanks to the still very high coupons offered. Canadian Utilities Ltd. is selling 50 million Canadian dollars of 15-year bonds bearing a coupon of 17 per-cent. Its domestic Canadian paper power utility in Sweden, where there is considerable political op-position to such installations. The is rated triple-A. Pricing, expected at par, will be set Tuesday. The bonds are non-callable for 10 years, an attractive feature to those who believe rates have peaked. A sinking fund will reduce the average life of the issue to 9% years.

Meanwhile, Ste. d'Hypotheque Procan, guaranteed by the National Bank of Canada, sold 35 million dollars of five-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 17½ percent.

Prices of Deutsche mark-denominated bonds rose on average 1½ points last week, reducing yields of soned issues to 10.70 from 11.05 percent a week ago. A 100 million DM offering of the EEC, sold at par bearing a coupon of 10% percent for 12 years, ended the week at 100% while Venezuela's 100 million DM of 10-year bonds, sold at par bearing a coupon of 11% percent, was quot-

Hydro Quebec is expected to launch 150 million DM of 10-year bullets this week bearing a coupon of 1014 percent, and a 150-million DM, cight-year convertible for Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is being offered at par bearing a semi-annual coupon of 6 percent. A conversion premium of 5 percent is expected.

Eurobond Vields\*
Week Ended Nov. 13
[U.S. Dollors)

International institutions ...... 14.91 % Industrials, long term.... Industrials, medium term 15.21 % 16.01 % Canadian dollars, medi-15.78 % um term ..... French fr. medium term 17.44 9

Unit of acc. long term 13.03 % Market Turnover Week Ended Nov. 13

3,959.8 3,109.3 8 Cedel Eurock 6,453.9 5,520.4

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Have Yet

## Washington Upsets USC, 13-3

SEATTLE - Chuck Nelson kicked a 46-yard field goal with 2:19 left to play, and the Universi-ty of Washington scored a touchdown on the ensuing kickoff when Fred Small recovered a loose ball in the end zone to give the Huskies a stunning 13-3 victory over the

here Saturday, Coupled with Washington State's 19-0 victory over California, the triumph set up a possible Rose Bowl showdown next week when Washington meets Washing-

University of Southern California

Until the final minutes, the Washington-USC game was a de-fensive struggle. Marcus Allen of USC, the nation's leading rusher, became the first collegian to run for 2,000 yards in a season, but he finished with a sub-par game, gaining 155 yards. His longest carry was 13 yards.

Steve Jordan gave the Trojans a 3-0 lead early in the second period with a 35-yard field goal. Nelson answered that with a 21-yarder, and it was 3-3 at halftime.

Most of the second half was marked by outstanding defensive play by both teams, with tackles Fletcher Jenkins and Ray Cattage and linebacker Mark Jerue the standouts for Washington and linebacker Jack Del Rio turning in

a great performance for USC.
The contest was played in wretched weather, with fierce rain and winds gusting up to 50 mph. Only 47,347 fans were on hand despite 55,004 tickets' having been

Turnovers were surprisingly few considering the conditions, but a key fumble by Allen set up Wash-ington's first field goal, Allen dropped a pitchout, lost 9 yards and Jenkins recovered for the Huskies on the Trojan 13.

The Huskies could not advance beyond the Southern Cal 4, and Nelson came in to collect his first points of the game.

### Alabama 31, Penn State 16

In University Park, Pa., Bear Bryant tied Amos Alonzo Stagg's career coaching record with his 314th victory as Alabama defeated Penn State, 31-16.

Bryant, whose record is 314-80-17, claimed his first victory at Maryland in 1945. He later served as head coach at Kentucky and Texas A&M before moving to Alabama in 1958.

"I haven't even thought about the record," said Bryant, standing in a cramped shower stall that had been converted into a conference yards while leading the Bulldogs room for the occasion. "I wasn't past Anburn, 24-13. The victory

thinking about it out there. Maybe gave Georgia at least a share of the when I go home and think about Southeastern Conference chamit, there will be some personal sat-

proud of our coaching staff. And not only am 1 happy for our players, but for the people who influenced our players."

first-half touchdowns to send the Crimson Tide to a 24-3 lead, and Penn State could not score a. touchdown until the final quarter.

#### Nebraska 31, Iowa State 7

ers snapped a 7-7 tie with 24 points in the final quarter to defeat lowa State, 31-7, and claim their first undisputed Big Eight title since 1971. Nebraska, 8-2 overall and 6-0 in the conference, won an automatic berth in the Orange Bowl as Oklahoma lost to Missouri, 19-14.

Eddie Neil provided the winning points for Nebraska with a 49-yard field goal, and Irving Fryar ran back a punt return 63 yards for a touchdown as the Comhuskers scored all their fourth-quarter points in a span of 5:20.

#### Pittsburgh 48, Army 0

point third quarter.

In Clemson, S.C., Homer Jordan threw two touchdown passes to Perry Tuttle and another to Jerry Gaillard to keep Clemson unbeat-en with a 21-7 victory over Maryland. The triumph gave the Tigers the Atlantic Coast Conference

#### Michigan 28, Purdue 10

Michigan touchdowns,

In Athens, Ga., Herschel Walker broke his Georgia single-season rushing record by running for 165

"Kevin worked very hard in training camp," said Fitch. "He's playing with a lot more confidence

this year. And, of course, be

McHale almost passed up his chance to hook on with the eventu-

al champions. After being the third player selected in the draft, negoti-

learned a lot last season."

### Celts Have Yet Another Way: A Bench That Can Run It Up

by Steve Hershey

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON --- One question that 22 opposing general managers have been asking themselves as the Boston Celtics began the defense of their NBA championship: Can a team that won 61 and 62 games the past two season still be improving?

Considering all the things that can happen — injuries, questionable calls by officials at critical times, travel problems, fatigue, dissension — when a team loses only 20 times from October to April it is, indeed, a remarkable achieve-

Dismissing for a moment the presence of Larry Bird - whose all-around ability generates success—the Celtics' single most important ingredient is depth.

### Haves vs. Have-Nots

In a game here last week between the haves and the have-nots, one of the most obvious difference es between the Celtics and the Washington Bullets was the quali-

ty of the reserves.

At the begining of the second quarter, Coach Bill Fitch was to insert fresh young legs belonging to Kevin McHale, Rick Robey and Gerald Henderson. That trio, often with help from rookie Charles Bradley, not only holds its own— it usually increases the lead the regulars have built. In the Bullets' opening 124-100

loss at Boston, the subs accounted for a 31-18 advantage in the second quarter after the starters could gain only a 6-point lead. In the Celtics' recent 129-89 shellacking of Detroit, the reserves took a 35-27 lead and blew it up to 63-42 by

"I expect to have the advantage in the second quarter," Fitch said. "Our subs have played together for three years now. They know each other and have as much confidence as the starters."

Although the Celtics don't have the high-scoring sixth man of their chief rivals - such as Milwaukee's Junior Bridgeman and Philadelphia's Bobby Jones — they have someone who is becoming just as

### Transactions

BASSBALL

, is their efferen risher. TORONTO-Notned Jim Beauchamp ma

BASKETBALL

Meltonel Beginthold Approfessor

COLDEN STATE—Aureed to a contrast reviion with Larry Smith; terward, Placed Host,
inclowell, ferward, or the highest approximation.

Methonia Promoti Limita N.Y. JETS-Activated Presson Mockell run-ning back, and Michay Skyler, tight end Placed John Woodnate, Reductor, ee Par-Intered re-serve list. Released Roles Dalactic defensive

Illnernon.
SAN OIEGO—Cut Billy Breeks, wide receiver.
WASHINGTOR—Pleced Wilber Jeckson, fullback, on the Initiatio reasons the Colonest Nick
Glossinite, runnice back, so walvers from the
Manni Deletion. the stonest see Rebo, testif eral,
Wolvert Mike Rose, before see Rebo, testif eral,
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Held Nees not be the second of Petrick Mandach best looking resistation of Petrick Mandach best looking

isfaction.

to go, has 1,666 yards — 50 more than he had in 1980 when be set "I really didn't tie the record. There are a multitude of people who share in that and I'm grateful to all of them. I'm tremendously the National Collegiate Athletic Association freshman record. In Anstin, Texas, running backs A.J. (Jam) Jones and John Walker

Walter Lewis threw for two

In Lincoln, Neb., the Cornhusk-

In Pittsburgh, Dan Marino passed for 282 yards and four touchdowns in three quarters to lead Pittsburgh to its 16th straight victory, a 48-0 trouncing of Army. All of Marino's touchdown passes were caught by spot end Julius Dawkins, and three of those receptions came in the Panthers' 20-point third quarter.

### Clemson 21, Maryland 7

In West Lafayette, Ind., Steve Smith ran for one touchdown and threw to Craig Dunaway for another to help Michigan beat Purdue, 28-10, and raise its overall record to 8-2. Butch Woolfolk and Lawrence Ricks scored the other

Georgia 24, Anburn 13

valuable. The rapid improvement of McHale, a second-year forward,

is the main reason the Celtics could be even better this season. so far this year, while playing 23 minutes a game. There are many starting forwards who would give up their Nike contacts for those

### Jets 17, Patriots 6

In Foxboro, Mass., an intercep-tion and fumble recovery by linebacker Greg Buttle set up a touch-down and field goal late in the first half that propelled the New York Jets to a 17-6 victory over New dropped to 3-8. Whitchurst's scoring pass to Middleton made it 21-10 with just over a minute left in the first half.

danced out of reach. Santos threw

The only knockdown came in

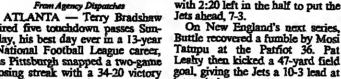
ations with the Celtics broke off and he went to Italy to sign with Trieste "Let him cat spaghetti," was Fitch's parting shot, but hours be-fore the signing was to take place, the Celties relented and McHale

After a slow start, the 6-foot-10. 230-pounder steadily earned more playing time with his aggressive re-bounding and shot-blocking. He LAS VEGAS — Wilfred Benitez successfully defended his World Boxing Council junior Boxing started just one game — when Cedric Maxwell was injured Dec. 2 middleweight championship here Saturday night by scoring a lack-- scored 21 points and took down 9 rebounds. He blocked 6 shots luster 15-round unanimous decision over previously unbeaten Caragainst Milwaukee that night and los Santos. was in and out of the league's top Benitez was the aggressor throughout, stalking the left-hand-ed challenger but scoring infre-quently as Santos continually

was in and out of the league's top
10 in that category all season, finishing with 151 to go with his 10point scoring mark.

"I learned a lot of things last
season," McHale said, "and one of
them was to take advantage of only infrequent punches. whatever playing time I get. That's all I'm trying to do." the sixth round, when Santos took

13.6



fired five touchdown passes Sun-day, his best day ever in a 13-year National Football League career, as Pittsburgh snapped a two-game losing streak with a 34-20 victory over the Atlanta Falcons. Bradshaw, who connected on 14

Texas 31, TCU 15

each scored once, and tight end

Mike Champman caught a 9-yard touchdown pass to lift Texas over

Texas Christian, 31-15. But the vic-

tory was marred by a first-quarter injury to all-America defensive tackie Kenneth Sims that is ex-

pected to sideline him for the rest

So. Mississippi 58, Florida St. 14

In Tallahassee, Fla., quarterback Reggie Coilier and tailback Ricky Floyd each produced three touch-

downs to power Southern Missis-sippi over Florida State, 58-14. Collier ran 69 yards for one score

Amherst 21, Williams 17

Hughes scored on a 3-yard plunge midway through the fourth quarter as Amherst claimed the Little Three Conference title with a 21-17 victory over Williams.

Princeton 35, Yale 31

In Princeton, N.J., Bob Holly

assed for 501 yards, including

three touchdowns, and ran in the winning score with four seconds

remaining as Princeton upset pre-viously undefeated Yale, 35-31. It was the first time in 14 years that

Princeton beat the Elis, who are

seeking their third straight Ivy

In Williamstown, Mass., Jeff

and passed for two more.

of this season.

of 22 attempts for 253 yards, threw scoring passes of 6 and 19 yards to John Stallworth, 18 yards to Bennie Cunningham, 14 to Randy Grossman and 22 to Lynn Swann. That gave Bradshaw 189 touchdown strikes lifetime, moving him three ahead of Sammy Baugh into 14th place on the all-time list.

The victory lifted the Steelers to 6-5 and Atlanta, losing for the third time in four games, fell to 5-6 despite a brilliant passing performance by Steve Bartkowski, who hit on 33 of 50 attempts for 416 yards

#### and two touchdowns. Broncos 24, Buccameers 7

In Tampa, Fla., Larry Canada blocked a kick to set up one touchdown, ran I yard for another and

caught a 3-yard pass for a third as Denver defeated Tampa Bay, 24-7.
Tampa Bay battered Bronco backer Hugh Green sacking him

Buttle's interception came after the Patriots had driven to the Jet 19-yard line. Bruce Harper then capped a 14-play drive with a 4-the game. But Lee preserved the yard scoring burst up the middle victory with his second intercep-

### In Philadelphia, quarterback Ron Jaworski threw two touch-down passes and Wilbert Montgomery ran for another pair as the Eagles beat Baltimore 38-13 Sun-

Eagles 38, Colts 13

day - the Colts' 10th straight de-Jaworski, who left the game early in the fourth quarter, completed 19 of 29 passes for 294 yards. Montgomery played little more

than two quarters before jamming an ankle, but still gained 115 yards on 22 carries. It was the 21st time in Montgomery's six-year career that he has exceeded 100 yards in a

### Packers 21, Bears 17

In Green Bay, Wis., David Whitehurst threw touchdown passes covering 1 and 39 yards to Harlan Huckleby and 2 yards to Terdell quarterback Craig Morton, line- Middleton, leading the Packers to a 21-17 victory over Chicago.

twice before noseguard Dave Logan put him out of the game with a bruised shoulder with just before

Safety Mark Murphy set up Green Bay's go-ahead touchdown with a 50-yard interception return and cornerback Mark Lee picked off two other passes by the Bears' Vince Evans as the Packers (5-6) won their third in a row. The Bears

The Bears closed to within 21-17 when Walter Payton, who rushed 22 times for 105 yards, scored on a 2-yard run with 9:58 remaining in

### **Bradshaw Sparks Steeler Victory** with 2:20 left in the half to put the tion and a 12-yard return to the Jets ahead 7-3. Packer 35 with 7:44 to play. Cardinals 24, Bills 0

Georgia Tech tight end Gary Wilkins sailed over Navy's Travis

Wallignton (48) after catching a pass early in Saturday's game. Navy's 20-14 victory extended Tech's loss streak to nine games.

In St. Louis, Ottis Anderson rushed for 177 yards and two touchdowns to become the all-time leading rusher in St. Louis history and spark the Cardinals to a 24-0 upset of Buffalo. Anderson's runs. Neil Lomax's 2-yard scoring pass to fellow rookie Stump Mitchell and Neil O'Donoghue's 35-yard field goal were the keys to the Car-dinals' raising their record to 4-7.

The St. Louis defense, worst m the NFC going into the game with a conference-high 303 points in 10 games, forced 5 turnovers, including 3 interceptions and a fumble recovery by Ken Greene. The shutout was the first by the Cardinals

since Oct. 31, 1977. Three-year veteran Anderson, who carried 27 times, moved past Jim Otis as the all-time Cardinal rusher. Otis rushed for 3,863 in six seasons. It was Anderson's secondbest day as a pro and the second time this season he went over the 100-yard mark 'He has gained more than 100 yards 17 times in his career.

### and the All Blacks duly won the first of two rugby test matches, 13score with a penalty.

9. The French were error-prone; the New Zealanders methodical. The four-point margin came from the day's only try. From a midfield scrum on the French 22 in the 34th minute, scrumbalf Dave Loveridge befuddled the defense with body feints and fake handoffs at top speed and neatly put his right wing. Stu Wilson, across in the corner. Fullback Al-

lan Hewson failed to convert. New Zealanders had been forecasting that Graham Mourie's men would win a fierce first test here and lose the second test in Paris next Saturday. The French had been warning each other that the New Zealand captain is a master tactician with a disciplined team. Everybody is right so far.

By Bob Donahue

TOULOUSE, France - New

Zealand scored four times Satur-

day, France scored three times,

ational Herald Tribune

The combat was extra-hard be-The combat was extra-hard be-tween two packs of big but mobile forwards. Neither team had picked a backfield capable of crearive at-tack against the smothering pres-sure defense that rugby establish-ments around the world have been developing at the expense of the old attacking arts.

#### Big Picture

Into this impasse the French forwards charged gamely, again and again straight up the middle, led by hooker Philippe Dintrans, flanker Jean-Luc Joinel and lock Alain Lorieux - only to keep losing the ball and ultimately the match. The French plan was to bammer fast, hard and relentless-

ly; execution was bravely frenetic. The dominant image in the Toulouse sunshine was of the All Blacks' winning yet another lineout, kicking safely to touch and trotting patiently upfield to the next lineout. Hooker Andy Dalton, who had worked overtime synchronizing his throw-in with his jumpers in the parking lot of a suburban Toulouse hotel, was arguably the man of the match.

When something especially of-fensive was wanted, a New Zealand or French back would punt the ball skyward and everybody would mill about, noses in the air - "looking for the space shuttle,"

a disgusted spectator called it.
The French tried harder. In the final seconds they were only one point down, 10-9. "It could have gone either way," remarked their captain, Robert Paparemborde. "I need a few days to sert it out." need a few days to sort it ont. Did they win or did we lose?"

Hewson opened the scoring with a penalty in the second minute after Lorieux landed offside at the game's first lincout. The 6-foot-6 Grenoble fireman jumped for nothing most of the afternoon op-posite New Zealand's more experienced locks, Andy Haden and Gary Whetton. In the 28th minute, French

scrumbalf Pierre Berbizier, 5-foot-7 and 154 pounds, found himself alone facing a charge by All Black

#### flanker Mark Shaw, 6-foot-3 and 210 pounds. Ballcarrier Shaw's knee came up high as the smallest man on the field dared a frontal tackle. Weish referee Clive Norling threatened to expel Shaw, and flyhalf Guy Laporte evened the

Lorieux and Dintrans led a surge that put France in scoring position at a scrum on the New Zealand 22 in the 30th minute. Laporte's drop was on target but the wind held it up like plastic sheeting. By halftime that wind had desisted, so the French would get no help from it after the turnaround.

The scrum that resulted in Wilson's try was an insistent French gift. First the backs failed to cope with one of those howitzerlike punts, this one by Jamie Salmon an English-born center who settled in New Zealand in 1979 - and Mourie almost had a try.

### Wizardry

Then fullback Serge Gabernet dropped out with the rugby equiv-alent of a line drive, which bounced back off a surprised Haden. The French intention was to confuse the All Black forwards but eager French forwards set out offside and Norling called everybody back for the scrum that would make the difference.

On the try, Loveridge's wizardry left flashy French wing Serge Blan-co flat-footed. Only Gabernet got a late hand on Wilson that time. Later, from a lineout, Hewson

dropped a goal. Toward the end of the first half, Joinel finally began winning the ball at the back of short lineouts.

single point with a drop 17 min-utes into the second half. Now it was time for the Mouric machine to score, and it was an encouraging feat for the French to prevent it for more than half an bour. Twice the French were upset when Norling penalized Berbizier's put-in at scrums. An over-eager ate tackle on right wing Michel Fabre by center Arthur Stone ignited tempers that the teams had done well to control until then.

Norling — who infuriated the crowd by twice penalizing France

for collapsing the scrum at times when a French score looked likely

- inscrutably ruled against New

Zealand at a collapsed scrum, and

Laporte's penalty made it 10-6 at

Gabernet narrowed the gap to a

Fighting erupted briefly in the crowd, then on the field. The French beld on. But as a final gift, lock Daniel Revallier failed to release a ball that the All Blacks had lost at their own lineout, and Hewson floated the penalty high and true: 13-9 in the 40th minute. Norling could have allowed at least two more minutes to make up for injury stoppages, but the war had gone on long enough for him. He blew his whistle for a weeklong armistice.

#### **Australians Beat Ulster**

BELFAST (Reuters) -- Austraha had unexpected trouble beating Ulster Saturday, 12-6. The first test of the British Isles tour is against Ireland next Saturday.



Frenchman Serge Blanco stopped New Zealand wing Stu Wilson on this play, but earlier Wilson had easily eluded Blanco to score the only try in the All Blacks' 13-9 test-match victory Saturday.

## A Major Hot-Air Factor in the Free-Agent Draft

NEW YORK — During the baseball strike, Ray Grebey, the one and only spokesman for the club owners' player relations committee, had a line be found occanion to done in with a specific to done in which a specific to done in which a specific to done in which a specific to done in the specific to do not be a spe sion to drop in with a sneer. "Well," be would say, "now we have a strike over three players."

He meant that if the owners won their demand for professional compensation for free agents, only three players would have to be

ranked challenger, began throwing combinations — but they did little

Moretti had Benitez winning by re-spective scorings of 147-138, 145-140 and 145-139.

ior middleweight crown from Manrice Hope last May after pre-viously holding welterweight and junior welterweight titles, was defending his title for the first time against his fellow Puerto Rican.
The victory boosted Benitez's record to 42-I-I while Santos fell

### Pryor Keeps Title CLEVELAND (UPI) - Aaron Pryor retained his WBA junior welterweight title with a seventh

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Seturskry's Repulls
Whathlorin 104, Chicage 99 (Motion 17, Chones 14; Theus 27, Gilmore 24).
Philodelphio 129, New York 102 (Erving 27, B. Jones 21; Lucas 23, Newfin 17).
New Jersey 103, Konson City 92 (Birdsong 25, LWIlliams 21; Robitson 21, Ford 18).
Detroit 117, Attento 104 (Berson 22, Long, Tripucks 21; Criss SI, Rovandilekt 19). o 21 ; Criss 31, Roundfield 19). Iden Stale 112, Oalles 112 (Free 27, Williams mitter AZ Devis 16). nd 91 (Archibold 1& Bird 13;

J. Johnson ZJ., Robinson 13).

Jiana 12J. San Dieso 114 (J. Davis 26. Owens Normber 36. F. Williams 18).

Fridgy's Results

Modelphia 105. Konsos Cily 85 (Heilins 25, ny 14; Robinson 15. Grunfield, King 14).

Hematice 75. New York 85 (Buckiner 21, Montal Russell 27, Richardson 16, Antholo 119, Septile 112 (Gervin 47, Olberd-15; Sitters 47, Williams 114, Sitters 47, Olberd-16; Sitters 47, Williams 114, Sitters 47, Sitters 47, Williams 114, Sitters 47, en Stafe 182, Houston 180 (Free 1& Corroll

The 1981 crop of free agents went on the market Friday, and only three qualified as Type A players demanding professional compensation. So choirboys in the Grebey chorus are singing: "That long, costly strike for three play-

If it seems reckless of the Players Association to cut 50 days out of the season because of three players, it is not unprecedented. Unions have struck over the dismissal of one member when a matter of principle was involved.

It was much more difficult to believe the chib owners would provoke and prolong a debilitating strike that gravely threatened the health of their business over compensation for three players. There two most glamorous free agents had to be some other motive, such were Yankees. Or maybe that as a determination to test the nu-

### Not True

Anyway, what Grebey was saying about only three players' being affected by the compensation issue wasn't true at the time. Under the wasn't true at the time. Under the owners' original formula, requiring that a club signing a free agent whose total of plate or mound appearances put him in the league's top 50 percent must send a player form it was the term that year from its roster to the team that lost the free agent, 23 of the 41 players who became free agents Friday would have qualified. In addition, 16 potential free agents who accepted contracts just before deadline were in the top half in appear-

The owners had provided that, besides standing in the upper 50 percent in appearances, a free agent would have to be selected by at least eight clubs in the re-entry draft to call for professional compensation. Since this provision was never tested, there was no way to tell what this number might have been; conceivably 39.

The total of free agents calling for professional compensation came down to three because there was a strike that forced drastic changes in the owners' compensa-tion plan. They not only sharply altered the requirements for Type A classification, but also discarded the idea of discouraging pursuit of free agents by requiring that the team signing a free agent pay for him by sending one of its professionals directly to the team that lost him.

### Confident Cubs

The clubs reluctantly settled for the players proposal of a player pool, from which a club losing a Type A free agent might choose its compensation. Except for five clubs that elected not to deal with Type A free agents, each team must contribute to the pool. A

paid for with other players out of major league organizations.

The 1981 crop of free agents

team that signs a Type A player may protect 24 players, one that does not may protect 26; all others in the club's entire organization go

into the pool. Thus a team losing a free agent knows it will be compensated with the 25th or 27th man out of another organization, but not necessarily out of the organization that signed the free agent. Some teams can dicker with Type A men with im-

### **RED SMITH**

punity. The Chicago Cubs, for example, can be pretty sure that a team losing a Type A free agent would choose somebody else as compensation rather than the Cubs' 25th player.

It was a happenstance that the

wasn't accident. Maybe the Yank-

ees have a higher glamour content than other clubs, though Tommy Lasorda would dispute that until he was Dodger-blue in the face. At any rate, Ron Guidry and Reggie Jackson monopolized most the public attention, though they need not be the most avidly pursued in negotiations. The num-ber of clubs drafting negotiating ed themselves from Type A bid-ding. The only eligible bidders thatdid not put in claims were San Diego, Detroit and Milwaukee, Guidry was the only free agent selected by Cincinnati and Houston.

Seven teams chose to do business with Jackson. They are Atlanta, Baltimore, California, the White Sox, Pittsburgh, Texas and Toronto. Peter Bavasi, who operates the Toronto franchise, said that if Jackson signed with the Blue Jays, his name would become a household word in Canada, Reggie might or might not take that as

compliment; be thought the name already was In addition, the Yankees formally retained the right to pursue negotiations with Jackson and Gui-

### dry, so Reggie was drafted by eight teams and Ron by 18. Ted's Pitch

Not surprisingly, the most articulate buntsman pursuing Reggie over hedge and through spinney is Ted Turner of the Atlanta Braves. He says Jackson can be president of the Braves, if he chooses, though exactly what that implies is

not clear. Is president of the Braves a \$1-ayear job, or does it carry the salary of the president of the United States? In either case, Reggie must

### **Baseball Re-entry Draftees**

United Press Intern NEW YORK -- Player-by-player selections in Friday's 1981 major league baseball re-entry draft of free agents:

rights to Guidry was impressive -

Glenn Abbatt. s. Seattle — Cleveland. New York (NL), Chicaso (AL), Philodelahis. Joaquin Anduler, p. St. Louis — Seattle. Ock-land. Cleveland. Los Anseles, Philodelphilg, Battimore. Pittsburgh, Son Francisco, Texas, Chico-.....a.w. ransouren, Sen Francisco, Texas, Chica-go (NL). New York (AL). Tim Blockwell, e, Chicago (NL) — Oakland, Seattle, California, Mantreal, San Francisco, Philodelphia.

Sili Compbell, a, Baştan — Cleveland, Chicaso (NL), Pittsburgh. Larry Christenson, p. Philodelphia — Son Francisco, Mantreal, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicaso (AL), Chicaso (NL), Allanta. Dave Collins, of, Cincinnati — Konsas City, To-ranto, Chicago (NL), Milwaukee, Oakland, New York (NLi, Los Angeles New York (AL), St.

John Denny, A. Cleveland — California, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, ifew York (M.), Mantred, New York (AL), Atlanta, San Francisco, Chicago (AL), Battimore, Oakland, Philadelphia, Chicago

Ed Pormer, p. Chicago (AL) - Philodelphia. Attento, Texas, Pittsburgh, Ran Guidry, p. New York (AL) — New York (AL), Kontes City, Clevelond, Chicoso (AL), Philosophila, Texas, Houston, Cincinnell, Torento, Chicoso (AL), the Chicosophila, Texas, Houston, Cluck, Battlenere, Pittaburgh, Son Francisco, Ookland, Montreel. Reggie Jockson of Hew York (AL) — Toron-L Atlonic, Bottlmore, Colifornia, Chicago (AL), Texes, Pilisburgh.
Dave LaRoche, P. New York (AL.) — Toronto,

Dave LeRoche, B. New York (AL) — Toronto, Cleveland, Texas, Montrial, Buck Martines, c. Torento — Seattle, Texas, Boston, San Francisco.
Sid Montree, a. Cleveland — Boston, Seattle, Kansas City, Montreal, New York (AL), Ballimare, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Philodelphia.
Ed Ott, C. Calliantie — San Francisco, Oakland, Philodelphia, Pittsburgh, Ron Reed, p. Philodelphila — New York (NL), New York (AL), Chicago (AL), Chicago (NL), Ookland.

Jerry Remy, If, Boston — Son Prancisco, Chi-copo (NL.), AMiwaukee, Battimore, Coklond. Joe Rudi, et. Boston — Seattle, Toronte, St. Louis, Opkland, Ten's Sort, ef, Houston — Chicato (NL.), Bos-ton, Textos, Claveland.

Fronk Tomon, P. Besten — Milwaykee, Scr Frank Tomon, P. Besten — Milwaykee, Scr Frankisco, Texas, Philaburga, Philodelphia, Jerry Turner, of, Chicago (AL) — Cleveland Marris, Son Francisco, Texas, Atlanto, San Francisco, Texas, Rick Waits, p. Cierciand — Philadelphia, Bas-ton, Milwaykee, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Atlanta,

Players selected by fewer than four clubs:
Glenn Adams, of, Minnesota; Mark Belanser,
it, Baltsmore; Jeff Burrausha, of, Seattle; Bert
Comparerts, N. Colifornies; Deve Chalk, it, Kanstas Gity; Hector Cruz, of, Calcago (N.); Cesar
Geronlima, of, Kaneas City; Ran Jackson, it, Detrait; Jesse Jefferson, a, California; Fersuson
Jenkins, D. Texas; Lamar Johnson, N. Chicago
(AL); Pete Mackania, If, Minnesota; Rick Monday, of, Los Angeles; John Montefusco, p, Alfanta; Booty Murcer, of, New York (AL); Tom Poquette, of, Texas; Regale Smith, of, Los Angeles;
Chris Seeler, N, Montraal; Dick Tidrow, p, Chicago (NL); Milte Vall, of, Cincinnati,

### Italy World Cup Qualifier

The Associated Press TURIN - Italy became the 12th nation to qualify for next year's soccer World Cup, and Greece was eliminated, when the two national teams tied, 1-1, in a Group 5 match here Saturday. Italy only needed to avoid a loss to qualify; Greece needed a road victory.

> More Sports On Page 11



Larry Bird slammed one home in Friday's Boston's 111-97 win.

## Benitez Keeps Title on Unanimous Decision

an 8-count, Referee Ferd Hernandez ruled it a knockdown, al-though Benitez did not appear to have hit Santos. It wasn't until the 10th that Santos, the WBC's No. 1-

damage. Benites stunned Santos with two rights in the 12th and began scoring more effectively. He dominated the last four rounds. Judges Paul Smith, Hal Miller and Dave

Benitez, who took the WBC jun-

to 16-1. Benitez has lost only to Sugar Ray Leonard.

round technical knockout of Deju-

an Johnson here Saturday. The referce stopped the fight at 1:49 of the seventh round after Pryor backed Johnson into the ropes and landed about a dozen head shots. Pryor has won all 29 of his bouts since turning professional in 1976.

He won the championship Aug. 3, 1980, with a fourth-round knockont of Antonio Cervantes. John son, 17-1, has been rated the WBA's No. 2 contender. Cooney-Bugner Postponed NEW YORK (AP) — Gerry Cooney has suffered a back injury

sgainst Joe Bugner, but the top-ranked heavyweight contender's mid-March title bid against Larry Holmes apparently is not in jeopardv. Cooney pulled a muscle in his back during a sparring session last week and has been ordered by to refram from sparring or any other exercise except walking for two weeks. The Bugner bont will have to be postponed for 4-6 weeks to, say, Jan. 10-20," said co-manager

Dennis Rappaport. "It should in

no way affect the Holmes fight."

that has postponed his Dec. 5 fight

### NBA Standings

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	ž	ž	222	6	Delt
New Jersey		-		•	pucka
	ntrat Divisi 5	<b>-</b> 2	.714		Gald
Milwouket		3	.714 .625	- <sub>16</sub>	23: 40
Detroit	.5		.500	11/2	Bost
Indiana	4_	1	 	2	ANITON
Atlanta	3	7	AN	2 2%	Hou
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Cleveland	_	-		242	Los
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hell 22, Willeman 29), uskon 109, Utsh 105 (Molone 30, Reid 29; (av 29, Green 21), 5 Anseles Pt. Physiolis 97 (Nixon 24, Kupchak Johnson 24, Robinson 13).

ictics 25. Honderson 190 (Free 16. Cernoll lictics 25. Honderson 19). A Amelies 119, Portland 115 (Abdul-Johbur Illes 22. Notr 24, Thompson 28). It is 151, Deriver 124 (Doctler 26. Griffith 18; sts. 22. Vanderwepte 25). The 111, New Jersey 17 (Blind 22. Archibold Williams 22, Strations 21).

### Language Zapped Again

By William Safire

NEW YORK — When you push somebody out of a window, how would you describe the sound the person makes as he heads for the asphalt 40 stories be-

The answer, as any reader of old comic books will quickly tell you, is "Aiccecel" - sometimes spelled

'Aiiiccecc!" It is the nearest written approximation of a scream not perfect, "Eek!," which is sively by people leaping on chairs to escape mice. A

strangled scream Safire
is spelled "Arrgh!"
These thoughts on how to transmit grunts (ugh!) and sounds that make sense but are not words (hunh?) come to mind in an investigation of the origin of a sound word that is beginning to make it as a real word: "zap.

To zap someone is "to let him have it" - to strike as if by thunderbolt. The word's recent popularity stems from the comic strip "B.C.," by Johnny Hart, in which the word

is often accompanied by a light-ning bolt; the "z" in "zap" rein-forces the sharp angles of the stylized lightning. In the Barnhart Dictionary of New English Since 1963, an older origin is indicated: zap!, interjection used in the comic-strip balloons of Buck Rogers and Flash Gordon to render graphically the blast of space guns."

.The novelist Ray Russell, who lives in Beverly Hills, caught my reference to the adoption of "zap" as a useful and colorful bit of informal English, and informs me that the word's coiner was Philip Francis Nowlan, who originated the character of Buck Rogers.

Buck Rogers, a man of our time thrust forward in time (actually, back in time, when you think about it) to the 25th century, was introduced in the August, 1928, issue of Amazing Stories, Nowlan teamed up with Dick Calkins, an artist, to produce the comic strip the next year.

"Nowlan also coined the now-common word 'ZAP!" — the sound emitted by the 'paralysis gun,'" writes Russell, "a handy little

gadget that foreshadowed today's

Such specific coinage deserves recording here. When you are mildly zapped, it is correct to say, "Arrgh!"; a more forceful zapping rates an "Aiecece!"; when the zapping causes vibrations, the only thing to say is: "Boinggg!"

LEXICOGRAPHIC Irregulars were asked recently for the origin of "when push comes to shove, which means "when the chips are

A.J. Gracia of Southbury, Conn., holds that it comes from the English game of rugby: "In a rugby 'scrum,' the opposing forwards huddle closely together over the ball, meanwhile trying to push each other off the ball so that they might kick it to their own team. When push comes to shove, the game is on."

Student unrest in the 1960s was often pointed to as the root of the expression, perhaps responsible for the title of a 1970 book by Harvard student Steven Kelman, "Push Comes to Shove."

Most Irregulars, however, as-cribe the phrase to street argot. "All disagreements between boys follow a predictable pattern," observes Thomas Connelly of Fairfield, Conn. "First come the angry words, then the testing push, and finally, assuming the other pushes back, the more forceful shove. At this point, there is no turning back; one has committed himself to a fist fight."

Donne Florence of New York joins those who believe the expres-sion has a black origin: "I first en I was a freshman at UCLA. My dormitory roommate, a sophomore from nearby Culver City, who taught all of us on Sproul Hall's fifth floor the latest dances and street talk, used that phrase to mean worst comes to

"When I credited her with having invented the phrase, Andriette assured me it had been around (at least in Southern California's black community) for several

A scientific examination of the submitted data (I flipped through the letters that came in on this) prods me toward acceptance of a black-English origin. The most fanciful etymology, however, came from Lynn Kurtz, an assistant principal of a school in Manhat-tan: "My grandfather left Poland when the Putsch came to Tzcew.' New York Times Service

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## Tracking Down the Rare Bowerbird

U.S. Scientist Reports on an Ornithologist's Dream Discovery

By Bayard Webster

New York Times Service NEW YORK — While walking through a tangle of fallen trees and vines in the mountains of New Guinea, the ornithologist Jared Diamond says he heard a strange birdcall, a sound like someone shoveling gravel. He suspected at once he might be hearing a rare bird known for decades to exist but never before seen by

any scientist. Creeping forward, Diamond recalls, he came upon a brightly colored bird about the size of a blue jay standing in front of an edifice it had constructed, a 4-foot-high bower of long sticks and fronds in the shape of a Maypole around a sapling. Three piles of brightly colored fruit were meticulously laid out around the bower. A female was perched nearby, watching the male's per-

Diamond says this courting scene was the most dramatic confirmation of what he was certain he had glimpsed earlier in the forest: a yellow-fronted gardener bowerbird, which ornithologists had been seeking for decades.

Courting Behavior Is Described

Diamond, a physiologist and ornithologist at the University of California at Los Angeles, announced the sighting at a news conference recently in Washington at the National Geographical Society, which, with the World Wildlife Fund, had sponsored his research. It was Diamond's eighth ecological and park surveying expedition in New Guinea.

"The male bird held a bright blue fruit in its bill and pointed it toward the female so it always could be seen against the hade.

toward the female so it always could be seen against the back-ground of its brilliant orange crest," said Diamond in an interview. It was the kind of elaborate behavior typical of bowerbirds in courting, he said. As he watched, Diamond said, the male also raised his golden crest and caused it to quiver while displaying the fruit and uttering a variety of odd cries at the same time. "I watched the performance for 20 minutes," the ornithologist said, "but the male didn't succeed in his wooing and the female

Dr. Donald Bruning, curator of birds at the American Museum of Natural History here, called the report "very exciting." The museum has three skins it acquired in the 1920s that, up to now, had been the primary reason to believe such a bird existed



Map shows where the bowerbird was found in New Guinea.

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Artist's sketch of the yellow-fronted bowerbird and its bower.

"Of course I'd like to have seen the bird myself," he said. "But it was just a question of someone getting to the place where the bird lived, because no one knew exactly in what part of Asia the skins had been obtained."

Diamond said he had taken pictures of the bird, but while traveling in a small boat from one island to another in treacherous waters, the boat capsized and the film was lost.

In the last several decades more than a dozen expeditions have been made in bopes of seeing the yellow-fronted gardener bowerbird, but none succeeded Male bowerbirds are known for their colorful plumage and their ability to use sticks, tree limbs, ferus, pebbles, key chains, flowers, fruit and other colorful objects to build exotically decorated

bowers" up to eight feet high. And, like only a few other animals, they use tools such as twigs or leaf stems to paint their bowers with vivid colors made from crushed fruit. Having finished the bowers, the males display their

brilliantly colored crests, hold fruit in their bills and utter a variety of strange sounds, all for the sole purpose of buring and mating with an enthralled female. C. Evelyn Hutchinson, the noted Yale University biologist, has called such behavior "in its many-sidedness and uniqueness, with-out parallel in the animal world."

Diamond said be was primarily seeking to gather data on flora

and fauna for the Indonesian government. But every scientist who came here had a dream in the back of his mind about finding the bird - the Mystery Bird of New Guin-

ea," said Diamond. According to Diamond, the dream had its genesis in 1895 when the only three known skins in existence were sold at a bird-plume market in Britain to Lord Walter Rothschild, an amateur ornithologic and propher of the wall become harden family. Shine and peist and member of the well-known banking family. Skins and feathers of many more bowerbird species and of their close rela-

tives, the birds of paradise, were also sold for women's ornaments. But in the meantime, ornithologists who had seen the Roth-schild and other skins began to travel to Asia to see the birds in their native habitat and to identify and classify them. Since bowerbirds live at relatively high elevations in the mountains of New Guinea and northern Australia, expeditions had difficulty in reaching their habitats. But by the 1920s all but the yellow-fronted gardener bowerbird, Amblyornis flavifrons, had been seen and

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In the IHT Classified Section

### **Letter From Moscow**

## **Preparing for Winter**

By John Moody

MOSCOW — How do Rus-sians prepare for the conslaught of their ferocious

Some people recommend eating more to build up an extra layer of body fat. Others go to great lengths to pickle, can, salt and dry foods that can be broken out during the long months when little fresh produce is available. Still others do nothing, trusting instead in the predictions of mysterious, irascible and generally lovable babushkas who are convinced they forsee the future, or at least the future weather.

By mid-October, the cool breeze that brought relief from summer heat has turned to a whistling wind that penetrates sweaters and light jackets. Most Muscovites had al-ready brought out their heaviest coats and chapkas, the fur hats with ear flaps. Those who were waiting for the first frost to buy a new leather coat or hat had a rude shock — those items jumped about 30 percent in price in September.

**Open Black Market** 

But black market sales of used coats, hats and boots go on openly at most of Moscow's farmers' maras, and business lately has been picking up.

Just as much in demand are

imperishable foodstuffs. Most of the lush fruits and vegetables from the southern republics of Georgia and Central Asia disappeared in the capital recently. The staple items until springtime on most Russian tables will be potatoes, dried fish, cabbage when available, pickled mushrooms and peppers, and whatever meat is available from day to day.

A recent excursion to several government produce stores found fatty cuts of beef — unrefrigerated - selling for 2 rubles a kilo (\$1.60 a pound), potatoes at 34 kopecks for 3 kilos (about 55 cents), tinned sardines for a ruble and salad greens like dill and parsley for 30 kopecks a handful

Few Freezers

Few Russians have deep freezers, so produce bought now must be preserved in other ways. "Now what you do," said an old woman, "is boil the potatoes, the fish, the greens with a lot of garlic. then put it in jars. You can eat it all through the winter.'

Pickled mushrooms sell at open markets for 9 rables for a 4-kilo

jar. The smiling vendor guaranteed they would last through the winter. They should — they smell like gas-oline with garlic in it.

Other women sell mushrooms that have been dried and strung together — an arduous process, ap-parently, for they command 15 rubles for about 30 mushrooms. They can be rehydrated by flinging them into soup.

"They're not as good as fresh, of course, but they're mushrooms in the winter, said the persuasive saleswoman. Her stout figure was no accident, and she explained the reason: "We always eat very big meals before winter. Thin people get sick more in the winter.

Among others who know how to get through the winter are the ba-bushkas. Stereotypically they are gnarled and wrinkled widows or old maids anywhere between the ages of 50 and 500. With only a little urging they will prognosticate on the specific characteristics of the coming winter — the first snowfall, the length and ferocity of the season's grip on Russia, and the first safe day for planning spring crops with no fear of their being trozen.

Their methods, abrouded in secrecy and legend, could well prove as accurate as those of the most modern meteorologists. And if they are not, there is always next

### Pop Group Leader In Czechoslovakia Reportedly Held

The Associated Press VIENNA - The leader of the Czechoslovak pop group Plastic People has been arrested in Prague as part of what was described as a government crackdown on under-ground music circles in Czechoslovakia, emigré sources have said.

remained jailed after being arrest-ed and charged Tuesday with "dis-turbances of the public peace," the

Teplice and two other cities, the sources said. At least nine persons were taken into custody, although most were later released. Frantisek Starek, Milan Pric

and M. Hybek were in fail along with Mr. Jirous because of their alleged connection to the underground cultural magazine Vokno.

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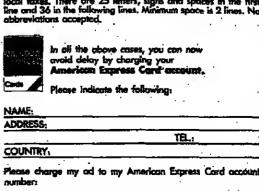
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